

Trends in Linguistics
Studies and Monographs 80

Editor
Werner Winter

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and the Indo-Europeans

A Reconstruction and Historical Analysis
of a Proto-Language and a Proto-Culture

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The languages (Indo-European and non-Indo-European) and their written sources

1. Indo-European languages

1.1. Anatolian

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Luwian is attested in cuneiform texts, chiefly rituals, of the time of the Hittite Kingdom as well as in later hieroglyphic inscriptions of southern Asia Minor and northern Syria, written in their own hieroglyphic script (Laroche 1960; Meriggi 1966-1975).

Palaic is known from fragments, chiefly of mythological and ritual texts, found among the Hittite cuneiform inscriptions (Kammenhuber 1969a).

The later Anatolian languages of Asia Minor are descendants of Hittite and Luwian: these are Lydian and Lycian, attested in alphabetic documents of classical times (Houwink ten Cate 1961, Gusmani 1964, Heubeck 1969, Neumann 1969, Laroche 1974; cf. also Zgusta 1964a).

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Transliteration of languages with non-Latin writing systems

In this work, examples from languages with their own traditional scripts are usually cited not in phonetic transcription (unless explicitly indicated) but in Latin transliteration with some additional diacritics and special symbols. The transliteration systems used are generally standard ones for the languages concerned. When necessary, the phonetic content of transliteration symbols for ancient languages is described below in terms of the phonetic and phonological status of the phonemes they represent. Aspiration of voiceless stops, where not indicated in standard transliteration, is described in this section.

Hittite and other Anatolian languages

The transliteration system for Hittite and the other Anatolian languages (Luwian, Palaic) is a one-to-one system rendering each syllabic sign of the cuneiform (or, for Luwian, hieroglyphic) script with the standard combination of Latin letters used in Assyriology (for Hittite see Friedrich 1960), each sign set off by hyphens. In addition, standard unhyphenated transliteration is also used: thus *akkantes* or *kuenzi* in addition to *ak-ka-an-te-es* or *ku-en-zi*. This unhyphenated transliteration makes no claim to phonetic or phonological accuracy but is used for economy and convenience.³ Thus, for example, the cuneiform symbols for *š* and *z* in Hittite render [s] and [ts], but will be transliterated here as *š* and *z*. Actual phonetic properties of Hittite sounds will occasionally be explicitly indicated by phonetic or phonemic transcription in square or slant brackets.

Mycenean and classical Greek

Transcriptions of Mycenaean Greek inscriptions, either syllabic or unhyphenated, follow standard practice for rendering Linear B (see Morpurgo 1963, Ventris and Chadwick 1973). Classical Greek is transliterated in standard fashion, except that citations of long verse passages have been left in the original alphabet.

3. It has recently been established that plene writing (or doubling of vowels) represents word stress in Hittite, so that forms such as *e-eš-zi*, *a-ša-a-an-zi*, *pa-ta-a-na*, etc. are to be interpreted phonetically as having not length but stress, i.e. *éšši*, *asánši*, *paṭán* (see Hart 1980, Carruba 1981). In unhyphenated writing the accent is not indicated (unless otherwise noted), nor is the vowel doubling indicated with a macron (as in *éšši*, *asánši*, *paṭána*).

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- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*J
*iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
*ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
*is- see *Hois-
*io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
*istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
*it' 'this' neut. 253
*iyā feminine collective 328
*i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *-iH
*i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*-iH

- [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
[*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
*KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.

- *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *KheuoH-

- *K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n

- *k inactive 238, 239, 240
*kaiH- 'strike, beat' 619
*kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
*kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōkh- 85
*khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khet- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khen-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khen-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kheKhs- see *kheKhs-

- *khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-n- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrKh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrKh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*kheuoH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khrH- 604
variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
*khrH- see *kheuoH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kheuoH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
*kht-th- see *khetH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*Khankh- 'stake, peg' 821
*Khas- 'bare' 440
*Khas-no- 440, 765
*KhatH- 'battle' 126n
*KhetKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*Khele- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*Khele- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKhmen Khele- '(a) stone lies' 257
*Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*KhenbH- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
*Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*Kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *Khet-
*Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khet- 701n, 702
*Khet- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *Khet(e)o/retot'- dHeH- 732;
*Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KherH- 'head' 177
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
*KhetHs-rH- 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
*Khet-s- 81
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n- 713n
*KhetHs-ro- 'horned animal' 97
*Khet-w/-n- 'horn' 404
o-grade *Khet-w- 149, 484
*Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
*Khet(e)o/retot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KhetH- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
*KhetHs-r/-n- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-rH- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-ro- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-om see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*Khet-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
*Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*i
*iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
*ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
*is- see *Hois-
*io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
*istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
*it' 'this' neut. 253
*iyā feminine collective 328
*i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
*i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*iH
[*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
[*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
*KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
*Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dheH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *KheuoH-
*K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n
*kh inactive 238, 239, 240
*khaHu- 'strike, beat' 619
*khai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*khaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
*kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōkh- 85
*khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khol- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khn-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*Kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khn-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
*khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrēKh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrēkh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*khrēuH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khruH- 604
variant *Khrēu- 51, 55
*khruH- see *khrēuH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
*kht-th- see *khetH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*khankh- 'stake, peg' 821
*khas- 'bare' 440
*khas-no- 440, 765
*khatH- 'battle' 126n
*khatKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*khei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*khele- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *akhmen khei-e '(a) stone lies' 257
*khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*khenbH- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *khetH- 205, 208
*kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *khr-
*khr-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khr-et'- 701n, 702
*Kret'- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *K(e)ret'ot'- dHeH- 732;
*Kret'-dHe- > **Kred-dHe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KherH- 'head' 177
*KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KerHrs-om;
*KerHrs-iH 247; *KerHrs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KerH-, *Khr- 177
*Khr-s- 81
*KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KerHs-n- 713n
*KerHs-or- 713n
*Kerw- 'horned animal' 97
*Ker-w/-n- 'horn' 404
o-grade *Kerw- 149, 484
*Korwā 484n; *Korwos 484n
*K(e)ret'ot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KerH- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KerH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KraH- 203, 208
*K(e)Hrs-r/-n- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KerHrs-iH see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KerHrs-ro- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KerHrs-om see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*Ker-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
*Ker-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*J
*iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
*ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
*is- see *Hois-
*io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
*istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
*it' 'this' neut. 253
*iyā feminine collective 328
*i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *-iH
*i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*-iH
[*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
[*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
*KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
*Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *kheuoH-
*K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n
*k inactive 238, 239, 240
*kaiHu- 'strike, beat' 619
*kai-lo- 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el- 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
*kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōkh- 85
*khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khet- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khn-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khn-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
*khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrēKh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrēkh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*khrēuH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khrH- 604
variant *Khrēu- 51, 55
*khrH- see *khrēuH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
*kht-th- see *khetH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*Kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
*Kbas- 'bare' 440
*Kbas-no- 440, 765
*KbatH- 'battle' 126n
*KbatKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*Khei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKmen Khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
*Khehs- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*Kheibh- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
*Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*Kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *Khet-
*Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khet- 701n, 702
*Khet- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- 732;
*Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KherH- 'head' 177
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
*KhetHs-rH 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
*Kht-s- 81
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n- 713n
*KhetHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
*Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
*Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
*Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KhetH- see *khetH- 'head; horn'
*KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
*Khet(e)retot'-r/-n- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-rH see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-ro- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-om see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
*Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

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 *io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
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 *i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
 330, 334, 345, 347; also *-iH
 *i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
 *-iH
 [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
 [*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Khes- see *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
 732
 *Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Kheuo- see *KheuoH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHa- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōh. 85
 *khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *khol- 763
 *khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *khen-kh- see *khen-
 *Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
 766
 *kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *khor- 457
 *khor-n- 458
 zero-grade *khr- 457
 *kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
 *khr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
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 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *khs- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *khet'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- see *khet-
 *khl-ni- see *khet-
 *khn-ekh- see *khen-
 *kheuo- 'nut' 547
 *kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
 *khol- see *khet-
 *khol-m- see *khet-
 *khol-ni- see *khet-
 *khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
 319n, 321
 *khor- see *kher-
 *khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *khor-n- see *kher-
 *khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *khotH- see *khetH-
 *khot'- see *khet'-
 *khou- see *kheuo-
 *khr- see *kher- 'head'
 *khrKh- 'ladpole' 96
 *khrkh-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kheurH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *khrH- 604
 variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
 *khrH- see *kheurH-
 *khr- see *kher- 'raven'
 *khrH- see *kherH-
 *khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
 'head; horn'
 *kht- see *khetH-
 *kht-th- see *khetH-
 *khs-en- see *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- see *khes-
 *khsn-yō- see *khes-
 *kwas- 'ferment' 88
 *khwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*khwep-] 27
 *Khankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *Khas- 'bare' 440
 *Khas-no- 440, 765
 *KhatH- 'battle' 126n
 *KhetHkh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
 84, 596
 *Khele- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
 'dark (of color)' 457
 *Khele- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKhmen Khele- '(a) stone lies' 257
 *Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
 announce' 704
 *KhenbH- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
 *Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *Kher-n- 555
 *Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher 'heart' nominative 160
 *Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *Khet-
 *Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Khet- 701n, 702
 *Khet- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
 735, 780; *Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
 *Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Khorwos 'bull' 484n
 *Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
 zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
 *Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *KherH- 'head' 177
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
 thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
 *KhetHs-rH- 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
 *Kht-s- 81
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
 and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n- 713n
 *KhetHs-r/-n- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-rH- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
 *Khet(e)Hs-r/-n- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-rH- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-ro- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-om see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *Kher-n- see *KhetH- 'grow; fodder'
 *Khet-(t') see *KhetH- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*J
*iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
*ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
*is- see *Hois-
*io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
*istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
*it' 'this' neut. 253
*iyā feminine collective 328
*i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
*i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*iH
[*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
[*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
*KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
*Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dheH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *KheuoH-
*K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n
*k inactive 238, 239, 240
*kaiHu- 'strike, beat' 619
*kai-lo- 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el- 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
*kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōh. 85
*khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khol- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khn-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khn-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
*khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrēKh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrēkh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*khrēuH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khrH- 604
variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
*khrH- see *kheuoH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
*kht-th- see *khetH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*khanKh- 'stake, peg' 821
*khas- 'bare' 440
*khas-no- 440, 765
*khatH- 'battle' 126n
*khetHkh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*khele- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*khele- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *akhmen Khele- '(a) stone lies' 257
*khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*Khenb- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
*kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*kher-n- 555
*kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *Khet-
*Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khet-el- 701n, 702
*Khet- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *Khet(e)re/ot'- dHeH- 732;
*Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khet- 'head' 149, 663
*Khet-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khet-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KhetH- 'head' 177
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
*KhetHs-rH 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
*Khet-s- 81
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n- 713n
*KhetHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
*Khet-w/-n- 'horn' 404
o-grade *Khet-w- 149, 484
*Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
*Khet(e)re/ot'- dHeH- see *Khet- 'heart'
*KhetH- see *khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
*KhetHs-r/-n- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-rH see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-ro- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-om see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*Khet-n- see *Khet- 'grow; fodder'
*Khet-(t') see *Khet- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *i
 *iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
 *ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
 *is- see *Hois-
 *io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
 *istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
 *it' 'this' neut. 253
 *iyā feminine collective 328
 *i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
 330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
 *i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
 *iH
 [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
 [*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Khes- see *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
 732
 *Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Kheuo- see *KheuoH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHa- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath-, 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōKh- 85
 *khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *khol- 763
 *khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *khen-kh- see *khen-
 *Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
 766
 *kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *khor- 457
 *khor-n- 458
 zero-grade *khr- 457
 *kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
 *khr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *khs- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *khet'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- see *khet-
 *khl-ni- see *khet-
 *khn-ekh- see *khen-
 *kheuo- 'nut' 547
 *kheKh- see *kheKhs-

- *khol- see *khet-
 *khol-m- see *khet-
 *khol-n- see *khet-
 *khol-ni- see *khet-
 *khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
 319n, 321
 *khor- see *kher-
 *khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *khor-n- see *kher-
 *khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *khotH- see *khetH-
 *khot'- see *khet'-
 *khou- see *kheuo-
 *khr- see *kher- 'head'
 *khrKh- 'ladpole' 96
 *khrkh-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kheuoH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *khuH- 604
 variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
 *khuH- see *kheuoH-
 *khr- see *kher- 'raven'
 *khrH- see *kherH-
 *khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
 'head, horn'
 *kht- see *khetH-
 *kht-th- see *khetH-
 *khs-en- see *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- see *khes-
 *khsn-yō- see *khes-
 *khw- 'ferment' 88
 *khwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*khwep-] 27
 *Kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *Kbas- 'bare' 440
 *Kbas-no- 440, 765
 *KbatH- 'battle' 126n
 *Kbakh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
 84, 596
 *Kbei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
 'dark (of color)' 457
 *Kbei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKmen Khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
 *Khehs- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
 announce' 704
 *Kheibh- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
 *Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *Kher-n- 555
 *Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher 'heart' nominative 160
 *Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *Khr-
 *Khr-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Khr-el'- 701n, 702
 *Kret'- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
 735, 780; *K(e)o(re)ot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Kret'-dHe- > **Kred-dHe- 61
 *Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Khorwos 'bull' 484n
 *Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
 zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
 *Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *KherH- 'head' 177
 *KheHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
 thoughts and brain' 712; *KheHrs-om;
 *KheHrs-iH 247; *KheHrs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KheH-, *Khe- 177
 *Khe-s- 81
 *KheHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
 and brain' 712; *KheHs-n- 713n
 *KheHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
 *Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
 *Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
 *K(e)o(re)ot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *KherH- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KherH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KbraH- 203, 208
 *K(e)Hs-r/-n- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KheHrs-iH see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KheHrs-ro- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KheHrs-om see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
 *Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

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 *io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
 *istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
 *it' 'this' neut. 253
 *iyā feminine collective 328
 *i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329, 330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
 *i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *iH
 [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
 [*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Kat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Ket- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Ker- see *Ker- 'heart'
 *Kes- see *kes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Klewo-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame' 732
 *Kret'-dhe- see *Ker- 'heart'
 *Kreu- see *kreuH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHu- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōkh- 85
 *kel- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *khol- 763
 *khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni- 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o- 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *ken- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *ken-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *ken-kh- see *khen-
 *ker- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *kfr-n- 555; *kfrno- 554, 766
 *ker- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *khor- 457
 *kor-n- 458
 zero-grade *kfr- 457
 *kerH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *kfrH- > *kfr- 176;
 *kfr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598, 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *ks- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *ketH- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- see *khet-
 *khl-ni- see *khet-
 *khn-ekh- see *ken-
 *kheun- 'nut' 547
 *kōkh- see *kheKhs-

- *khol- see *khet-
 *khol-m- see *khet-
 *khol-n- see *khet-
 *khol-ni- see *khet-
 *khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318, 319n, 321
 *khor- see *ker-
 *korkh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *khor-n- see *ker-
 *khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *khotH- see *khetH-
 *khot'- see *khet'-
 *khou- see *kheu-
 *khr- see *ker- 'head'
 *krekh- 'ladpole' 96
 *krekh-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kreuH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *kruH- 604
 variant *Kkreu- 51, 55
 *kruH- see *kreuH-
 *kfr- see *ker- 'raven'
 *kfrH- see *kerH-
 *kfr-n- see *ker- 'cherry'
 *kfrw- see *ker- 'cherry'
 *kfrw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Ker-
 'head, horn'
 *kfr- see *kerH-
 *kfr-th- see *kerH-
 *khs-en- see *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- see *khes-
 *khsn-yō- see *khes-
 *kwas- 'ferment' 88
 *kwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*kwep-] 27
 *kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *kbas- 'bare' 440
 *kbas-no- 440, 765
 *kbatH- 'battle' 126n
 *kbatHk- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow' 84, 596
 *khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
 'dark (of color)' 457
 *khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *akhmen khei-e '(a) stone lies' 257
 *khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe, announce' 704
 *kentiH- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *khetH- 205, 208
 *kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *kher-n- 555
 *kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *kher 'heart' nominative 160
 *Ker-(t'-) 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238, 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *kfr-
 *kfr-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Kfr-et'- 701n, 702
 *Kret'- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710, 735, 780; *K(e)re/ot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Kret'-dhe- > **Kred-dhe- 61
 *Ker-w- 149; *Kerwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Kerwos 'bull' 484n
 *kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *kfrw-
 zero-grade *kfr- 'head' 149, 663
 *kfr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *kfrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *KerH- 'head' 177
 *KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KerHrs-om;
 *KerHrs-iH 247; *KerHrs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KerH-, *Kfr- 177
 *Kfr-s- 81
 *KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KerHs-n- 713n
 *KerHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
 *Ker-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Kerw-w- 149, 484
 *Kerwā 484n; *Kerwos 484n
 *K(e)re/ot'- dHeH- see *Ker- 'heart'
 *KerH- see *ker- 'head; horn'
 *KerH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KraH- 203, 208
 *KbatH- 'battle' 126n
 *KbatHk- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow' 84, 596
 *khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
 'dark (of color)' 457
 *khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257
 *Ker-(t'-) see *Ker- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *i
 *iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
 *ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
 *is- see *Hois-
 *io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
 *istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
 *it' 'this' neut. 253
 *iyā feminine collective 328
 *i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329, 330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
 *i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *iH
 [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
 [*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Khes- see *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame' 732
 *Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Kheuo- see *kheuH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHa- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el- 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōKh- 85
 *khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *khol- 763
 *khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni- 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o- 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *khen-kh- see *khen-
 *Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554, 766
 *kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *khor- 457
 *khor-n- 458
 zero-grade *khr- 457
 *kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
 *khr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598, 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *khs- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *khet'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- see *khet-
 *khl-ni- see *khet-
 *khn-ekh- see *khen-
 *kheuo- 'nut' 547
 *kheKh- see *kheKhs-

- *khol- see *khet-
 *khol-m- see *khet-
 *khol-n- see *khet-
 *khol-ni- see *khet-
 *khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318, 319n, 321
 *khor- see *kher-
 *khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *khor-n- see *kher-
 *khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *khotH- see *khetH-
 *khot'- see *khet'-
 *khou- see *kheu-
 *khr- see *kher- 'head'
 *khrKh- 'ladpole' 96
 *khrkh-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kheurH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *khrH- 604
 variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
 *khrH- see *kherH-
 *khr- see *kher- 'raven'
 *khrH- see *kherH-
 *khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher- 'head, horn'
 *kht- see *khetH-
 *kht-th- see *khetH-
 *khs-en- see *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- see *khes-
 *khsn-yō- see *khes-
 *khw- 'ferment' 88
 *khwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*khwep-] 27
 *Khankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *Khas- 'bare' 440
 *Khas-no- 440, 765
 *KhatH- 'battle' 126n
 *KhetHkh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow' 84, 596
 *Khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē- 'dark (of color)' 457
 *Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKhmen Khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
 *Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe, announce' 704
 *KentiH- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
 *Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *Kher-n- 555
 *Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher 'heart' nominative 160
 *Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238, 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *Khet-
 *Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Khet- 701n, 702
 *Khet- 701, 701n, 702, 710, 735, 780; *Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
 *Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Khorwos 'bull' 484n
 *Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
 zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
 *Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *KherH- 'head' 177
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
 *KhetHs-rH- 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
 *Khet-s- 81
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n- 713n
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 713n
 *Khetw- 'horned animal' 97
 *Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
 *Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
 *Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *KhetH- see *khetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
 *KhetHs-r/-n- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-rH- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-ro- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-om see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *Khet-n- see *KhetH- 'grow; fodder'
 *Khet-(t') see *KhetH- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*J
*iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
*ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
*is- see *Hois-
*io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
*istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
*it' 'this' neut. 253
*iyā feminine collective 328
*i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *-iH
*i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*-iH
[*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
[*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
*KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
*Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *kheuoH-
*K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n
*kh inactive 238, 239, 240
*khaHu- 'strike, beat' 619
*khai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*khaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el- 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
*kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōkh- 85
*khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khet- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khen-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khen-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
*khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrēKh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrēkh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*khrēuH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khrH- 604
variant *Khrēu- 51, 55
*khrH- see *khrēuH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
*kht-th- see *khetH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*khanKh- 'stake, peg' 821
*khas- 'bare' 440
*khas-no- 440, 765
*khatH- 'battle' 126n
*khetHkh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*khele- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*khele- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *akhmen khei-e '(a) stone lies' 257
*khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*khenbH- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *khetH- 205, 208
*kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*kher-n- 555
*kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *khr-
*khr-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khr-et'- 701n, 702
*Kret'- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *K(e)ret'ot'- dHeH- 732;
*Kret'-dHe- > **Kred-dHe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *khr- 'head' 149, 663
*khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*kherH- 'head' 177
*KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KerHrs-om;
*KerHrs-iH 247; *KerHrs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KerH-, *Khr- 177
*Khr-s- 81
*KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KerHs-n- 713n
*KerHs-or- 713n
*Kerw- 'horned animal' 97
*Ker-w/-n- 'horn' 404
o-grade *Kerw- 149, 484
*Korwā 484n; *Korwos 484n
*K(e)ret'ot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KerH- see *kher- 'head; horn'
*KerH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KraH- 203, 208
*K(e)Hs-r/-n- see *KerH- 'head; horn'
*KerHrs-iH see *KerH- 'head; horn'
*KerHrs-ro- see *KerH- 'head; horn'
*KerHrs-om see *KerH- 'head; horn'
*Ker-n- see *Ker- 'grow; fodder'
*Ker-(t') see *Ker- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *i
 *iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
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 *io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
 *istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
 *it' 'this' neut. 253
 *iyā feminine collective 328
 *i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
 330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
 *i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
 *iH
 [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
 [*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Kat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Ket- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Ker- see *Ker- 'heart'
 *Khes- see *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Klewo-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
 732
 *Kret'-dhe- see *Ker- 'heart'
 *Kreu- see *KreuH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHa- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōh- 85
 *kel- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *kol- 763
 *kol-m- 577; *kol-n- 577; *kol-ni-
 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *ken- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *ken-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *ken-kh- see *khen-
 *ker- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *kfr-n- 555; *kfrno- 554,
 766
 *ker- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *kor- 457
 *kor-n- 458
 zero-grade *kfr- 457
 *kerH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *kfrH- > *kfr- 176;
 *kfr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *ks- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *ketH- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l(e)s- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- see *khet-
 *khl-ni- see *khet-
 *khn-ekh- see *ken-
 *kheun- 'nut' 547
 *kōkh- see *kheKhs-

- *kol- see *kel-
 *kol-m- see *kel-
 *kol-n- see *kel-
 *kol-ni- see *kel-
 *kom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
 319n, 321
 *kor- see *ker-
 *korKh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *kor-n- see *ker-
 *kos-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *koth- see *ketH-
 *kot'- see *ketH-
 *khou- see *kheu-
 *khr- see *ker- 'head'
 *kreKh- 'ladpole' 96
 *krekh-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *krehuH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *kruH- 604
 variant *Kkreu- 51, 55
 *kruH- see *krehuH-
 *kfr- see *ker- 'raven'
 *kfrH- see *kfrH-
 *kfr-n- see *ker- 'cherry'
 *kfrno- see *ker- 'cherry'
 *kfyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Ker-
 'head; horn'
 *kfr- see *kfrH-
 *kfr-th- see *kfrH-
 *khs-en- see *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- see *khes-
 *khsn-yō- see *khes-
 *kwas- 'ferment' 88
 *kwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*kwep-] 27
 *kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *kbas- 'bare' 440
 *kbas-no- 440, 765
 *kbatH- 'battle' 126n
 *kbatkh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
 84, 596
 *khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
 'dark (of color)' 457
 *khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *akhmen khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
 *khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
 announce' 704
 *kentiH- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *knetH- 205, 208
 *kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *kher-n- 555
 *kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher 'heart' nominative 160
 *Ker(t'-) 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *Kfr-
 *Kfr-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Kfr-et'- 701n, 702
 *Kret'- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
 735, 780; *K(e)re/ot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Kret'-dhe- > **Kred-dhe- 61
 *Ker-w- 149; *Kerwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Kerwos 'bull' 484n
 *kerH- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *kfrw-
 zero-grade *Kfr- 'head' 149, 663
 *Kfr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *Kfrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *KerH- 'head' 177
 *KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
 thoughts and brain' 712; *KerHrs-om;
 *KerHrs-iH 247; *KerHrs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KfrH-, *Kfr- 177
 *Kfr-s- 81
 *KfrHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
 and brain' 712; *KfrHs-η 713;
 *KfrHs-or- 713n
 *Kerw- 'horned animal' 97
 *Ker-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Kerw- 149, 484
 *Kerwā 484n; *Kerwos 484n
 *K(e)re/ot'- dHeH- see *Ker- 'heart'
 *KerH- see *Ker- 'head; horn'
 *KerH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KraH- 203, 208
 *K(e)Hs-r/-n- see *Ker- 'head; horn'
 *KerHrs-iH see *Ker- 'head; horn'
 *KerHrs-ro- see *Ker- 'head; horn'
 *KerHrs-om see *Ker- 'head; horn'
 *Ker-n- see *Ker- 'grow; fodder'
 *Ker(t'-) see *Ker- 'heart'

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 330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
 *i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
 *iH
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 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
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 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Khes- see *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
 732
 *Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Kheuo- see *KheuoH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHa- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōkh- 85
 *khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *khol- 763
 *khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *khen-kh- see *khen-
 *Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
 766
 *kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *khor- 457
 *khor-n- 458
 zero-grade *khr- 457
 *kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
 *khr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *khs- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *khet'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- see *khet-
 *khl-ni- see *khet-
 *khn-ekh- see *khen-
 *kheuo- 'nut' 547
 *kōkh- see *kheKhs-

- *khol- see *khet-
 *khol-m- see *khet-
 *khol-n- see *khet-
 *khol-ni- see *khet-
 *khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
 319n, 321
 *khor- see *kher-
 *khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *khor-n- see *kher-
 *khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *khotH- see *khetH-
 *khot'- see *khet'-
 *khou- see *kheuo-
 *khr- see *kher- 'head'
 *khrēkh- 'ladpole' 96
 *khrēkh-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kheurH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *khruH- 604
 variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
 *khruH- see *kheurH-
 *khr- see *kher- 'raven'
 *khrH- see *kherH-
 *khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
 'head; horn'
 *kht- see *khetH-
 *kht-th- see *khetH-
 *khs-en- see *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- see *khes-
 *khsn-yō- see *khes-
 *khwās- 'ferment' 88
 *khwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*khwep-] 27
 *Khankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *Khas- 'bare' 440
 *Khas-no- 440, 765
 *KhatH- 'battle' 126n
 *khekhkh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
 84, 596
 *Khele- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
 'dark (of color)' 457
 *Khele- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKhmen Khele- '(a) stone lies' 257
 *Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
 announce' 704
 *KentiH- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
 *Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *Kher-n- 555
 *Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher- 'heart' nominative 160
 *Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *Khet-
 *Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Khet- 701n, 702
 *Khet- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
 735, 780; *Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
 *Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Khorwos 'bull' 484n
 *Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
 zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
 *Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *KherH- 'head' 177
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
 thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
 *KhetHs-r/-n 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
 *Kht-s- 81
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
 and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n 713n
 *KhetHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
 *Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
 *Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
 *Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *KhetH- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
 *Khet(e)retHs-r/-n- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-r/-n- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-ro- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-om see *Khet- 'head; horn'
 *Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
 *Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *i
 *iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
 *ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
 *is- see *Hois-
 *io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
 *istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
 *it' 'this' neut. 253
 *iyā feminine collective 328
 *i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329, 330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
 *i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *iH
 [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
 [*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Khes- see *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame' 732
 *Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Kheuo- see *KheuoH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHa- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōkh- 85
 *khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *khol- 763
 *khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni- 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o- 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *khen-kh- see *khen-
 *Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554, 766
 *Kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *khor- 457
 *khor-n- 458
 zero-grade *khr- 457
 *kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
 *khr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598, 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *khs- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *khet'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- see *khet-
 *khl-ni- see *khet-
 *khn-ekh- see *khen-
 *kheuo- 'nut' 547
 *kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
 *khol- see *khet-
 *khol-m- see *khet-
 *khol-n- see *khet-
 *khol-ni- see *khet-
 *khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318, 319n, 321
 *khor- see *kher-
 *khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *khor-n- see *kher-
 *khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *khotH- see *khetH-
 *khot'- see *khet'-
 *khou- see *kheuo-
 *khr- see *kher- 'head'
 *khrKh- 'ladpole' 96
 *khrkh-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kheurH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *khrH- 604
 variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
 *khrH- see *kheurH-
 *khr- see *kher- 'raven'
 *khrH- see *kherH-
 *khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher- 'head, horn'
 *kht- see *khetH-
 *kht-th- see *khetH-
 *khs-en- see *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- see *khes-
 *khsn-yō- see *khes-
 *khw- 'ferment' 88
 *khwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*khwep-] 27
 *Khankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *Khas- 'bare' 440
 *Khas-no- 440, 765
 *KhatH- 'battle' 126n
 *KhetH- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow' 84, 596
 *Khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē- 'dark (of color)' 457
 *Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKhmen Kheie- '(a) stone lies' 257
 *Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe, announce' 704
 *KentiH- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
 *Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *Kher-n- 555
 *Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher 'heart' nominative 160
 *Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238, 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *Khet-
 *Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Khet- 701n, 702
 *Kret'- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710, 735, 780; *Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Kret'-dhe- > **Kred-dhe- 61
 *Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Khorwos 'bull' 484n
 *Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
 zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
 *Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *KherH- 'head' 177
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
 *Kht-s- 81
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n- 713n
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 713n
 *Khetw- 'horned animal' 97
 *Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
 *Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
 *Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *KhetH- see *khetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
 *KhetHs-r/-n- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-r/-n- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-ro- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-om see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
 *Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH *collective, feminine* 327, 328, 345; also
*i
*iH- *optative* 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
*ia 'this' *masculine, feminine* 253
*is- see *Hois-
*io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
*istho- *superlative* 49, 340, 345, 348
*it' 'this' *neuter* 253
*iyā *feminine collective* 328
*i *inactive, genitive singular* 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
*i *collective, feminine* 327, 328, 345; also
*iH
[*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
[*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
*KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
*Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *KheuoH-
*K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n
*k *inactive* 238, 239, 240
*kaiHu- 'strike, beat' 619
*kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
*kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōkh- 85
*khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khet- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khn-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*Kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khn-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kōkh- see *kheKhs-

- *khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-n- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom *aspectual particle* 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrēkh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrēkh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*kheuoH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khuH- 604
variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
*khuH- see *kheuoH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrw- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*khr- see *kherH-
*khr-th- see *kherH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*Kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
*Kbas- 'bare' 440
*Kbas-no- 440, 765
*KbatH- 'battle' 126n
*KbatKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*Khei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKhmen Khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
*Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*KentiH- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
*Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*Kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' *nominative* 160
*Kher-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *Khr-
*Khr-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khr-el'- 701n, 702
*Kret'- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *Khr(e)lo/ot'- dHeH- 732;
*Kret'-dhe- > **Kred-dhe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KherH- 'head' 177
*KhrHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KhrHs-om;
*KhrHs-r/-n 247; *KhrHs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KhrH-, *Khr- 177
*Khr-s- 81
*KhrHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KhrHs-n 713n
*KhrHs-or- 713n
*Kherw- 'horned animal' 97
*Kher-w/-n 'horn' 404
o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
*Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
*Khe(e)o/ro/ot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KherH- see *kher- 'head; horn'
*KherH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KhrH- 203, 208
*Khe(e)Hs-r/-n- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*Khe(e)Kh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*KheHs-r/-n- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KherHs-om see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
*Kher-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *i
 *iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
 *ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
 *is- see *Hois-
 *io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
 *istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
 *it' 'this' neut. 253
 *iyā feminine collective 328
 *i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
 330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
 *i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
 *iH
 [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
 [*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Khes- see *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
 732
 *Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Kheuo- see *KheuoH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHa- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath-, 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōh. 85
 *khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *khol- 763
 *khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *khen-kh- see *khen-
 *Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
 766
 *kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *khor- 457
 *khor-n- 458
 zero-grade *khr- 457
 *kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
 *khr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *khs- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *khet'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- see *khet-
 *khl-ni- see *khet-
 *khn-ekh- see *khen-
 *kheuo- 'nut' 547
 *kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
 *khol- see *khet-
 *khol-m- see *khet-
 *khol-ni- see *khet-
 *khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
 319n, 321
 *khor- see *kher-
 *khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *khor-n- see *kher-
 *khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *khotH- see *khetH-
 *khot'- see *khet'-
 *khou- see *kheuo-
 *khr- see *kher- 'head'
 *khrKh- 'ladpole' 96
 *khrkh-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kheurH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *khrH- 604
 variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
 *khrH- see *kheurH-
 *khr- see *kher- 'raven'
 *khrH- see *kherH-
 *khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
 'head; horn'
 *kht- see *khetH-
 *kht-th- see *khetH-
 *khs-en- see *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- see *khes-
 *khsn-yō- see *khes-
 *khw- 'ferment' 88
 *khwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*khwep-] 27
 *Khankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *Khas- 'bare' 440
 *Khas-no- 440, 765
 *KhatH- 'battle' 126n
 *khetKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
 84, 596
 *Khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
 'dark (of color)' 457
 *Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKhmen Khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
 *Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
 announce' 704
 *KentiH- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
 *Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *Kher-n- 555
 *Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher 'heart' nominative 160
 *Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *Khet-
 *Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Khet-el- 701n, 702
 *Khet- 'heart' 701, 701n, 702, 710,
 735, 780; *Khet(e)relot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
 *Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Khorwos 'bull' 484n
 *Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
 zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
 *Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *KherH- 'head' 177
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
 thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
 *KhetHs-rH- 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
 *Kht-s- 81
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
 and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n- 713n
 *KhetHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
 *Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
 *Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
 *Khet(e)relot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *KhetH- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
 *KhetHs-r/-n- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-rH- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-ro- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-om see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
 *Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH *collective, feminine* 327, 328, 345; also *i
 *iH- *optative* 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
 *ia 'this' *masculine, feminine* 253
 *is- see *Hois-
 *io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
 *istho- *superlative* 49, 340, 345, 348
 *it' 'this' *neuter* 253
 *iyā *feminine collective* 328
 *i inactive, *genitive singular* 246, 247, 329, 330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
 *i *collective, feminine* 327, 328, 345; also *iH
 [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
 [*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Kat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Ket- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Ker- see *Ker- 'heart'
 *Kes- see *kes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Klewo-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame' 732
 *Kret'-dhe- see *Ker- 'heart'
 *Kreu- see *kreuH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'en- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHu- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōkh- 85
 *kel- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *kol- 763
 *kol-m- 577; *kol-n- 577; *kol-ni- 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o- 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *ken- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *ken-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *ken-ekh- 85n
 *ken-kh- see *ken-
 *ker- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *kfr-n- 555; *kfrno- 554, 766
 *ker- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *kor- 457
 *kor-n- 458
 zero-grade *kfr- 457
 *kerH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *kfrH- > *kfr- 176;
 *kfr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598, 775
 *kes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Kes- 43n
 zero-grade *ks- 134
 *ks-en- 192; *ks-n-eu- 192;
 *ksn-yō- 192
 *keth- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khot- 126n
 *ket'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalaw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *kel-
 *khl-mor-o- see *kel-
 *khl-ni- see *kel-
 *khn-ekh- see *ken-
 *kheuo- 'nut' 547
 *kōkh- see *kheKhs-

- *kol- see *kel-
 *kol-m- see *kel-
 *kol-n- see *kel-
 *kol-ni- see *kel-
 *kom *aspectual particle* 145, 315, 316, 318, 319n, 321
 *kor- see *ker-
 *korKh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *kor-n- see *ker-
 *kos-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *koth- see *ketH-
 *kot'- see *ket'-
 *khou- see *keu-
 *kr- see *ker- 'head'
 *kreKh- 'ladpole' 96
 *krekh-l- 96
 *kr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kreuH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *kruH- 604
 variant *Kreuo- 51, 55
 *kruH- see *kreuH-
 *kfr- see *ker- 'raven'
 *kfrH- see *kerH-
 *kfr-n- see *ker- 'cherry'
 *kfrno- see *ker- 'cherry'
 *kryw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Ker- 'head, horn'
 *kfr- see *kerH-
 *kfr-th- see *kerH-
 *ks-en- see *kes-
 *ks-n-eu- see *kes-
 *ksn-yō- see *kes-
 *kwas- 'ferment' 88
 *kwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*kwep-] 27
 *kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *kbas- 'bare' 440
 *kbas-no- 440, 765
 *kbatH- 'battle' 126n
 *kbatKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow' 84, 596
 *khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē- 'dark (of color)' 457
 *khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *akhmen khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
 *kens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe, announce' 704
 *kenbH- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *knetH- 205, 208
 *ker- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *ker- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *ker-n- 555
 *ker- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Ker- 'heart' 33
 *ker 'heart' *nominative* 160
 *ker-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238, 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *kfr-
 *kfr-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *kfr-et'- 701n, 702
 *kret'- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710, 735, 780; *kret(e)retot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Kret'-dhe- > **Kred-dhe- 61
 *kor-w- 149; *korwā 'cow' 484n;
 *korwos 'bull' 484n
 *ker- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *kfrw-
 zero-grade *kfr- 'head' 149, 663
 *kfr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *kfrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *kerH- 'head' 177
 *kerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *kerHrs-om;
 *kerHrs-iH 247; *kerHrs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *kerH-, *kfr- 177
 *kfr-s- 81
 *kfrHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *kfrHs-η 713;
 *kfrHs-or- 713n
 *kerw- 'horned animal' 97
 *ker-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *korw- 149, 484
 *korwā 484n; *korwos 484n
 *k(e)o(re)ot'- dHeH- see *Ker- 'heart'
 *kerH- see *ker- 'head; horn'
 *kerH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *kbraH- 203, 208
 *k(e)Hrs-r/-n- see *Ker- 'head; horn'
 *kerHrs-iH see *Ker- 'head; horn'
 *kerHrs-ro- see *Ker- 'head; horn'
 *kerHrs-om see *Ker- 'head; horn'
 *ker-n- see *Ker- 'grow; fodder'
 *ker-(t') see *Ker- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*i
*iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
*ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
*is- see *Hois-
*io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
*istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
*it' 'this' neut. 253
*iyā feminine collective 328
*i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
*i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*iH
[*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
[*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
*KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
*Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *KheuoH-
*K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n
*k inactive 238, 239, 240
*kaiHu- 'strike, beat' 619
*kai-lo- 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el- 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
*kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōKh- 85
*khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khet- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khen-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khen-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kheKh- see *kheKhs-

- *khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-n- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrKh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrKh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*kheuoH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khuH- 604
variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
*khuH- see *kheuoH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
*kht-th- see *khetH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*Kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
*Kbas- 'bare' 440
*Kbas-no- 440, 765
*KbatH- 'battle' 126n
*KbatKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*Khei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKhmen Kheie- '(a) stone lies' 257
*Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*Khenb- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
*Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*Kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *Khet-
*Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khet- 701n, 702
*Khet- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- 732;
*Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KherH- 'head' 177
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
*KhetHs-r/-n 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
*Kht-s- 81
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n 713n
*KhetHs-or- 713n
*Kherw- 'horned animal' 97
*Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
*Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
*Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KhetH- see *khetH- 'head; horn'
*KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
*Khet(e)retHs-r/-n- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-r/-n- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-ro- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-om see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
*Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *i
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 *io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
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 *i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *iH
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 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
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 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Khes- see *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame' 732
 *Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Kheuo- see *KheuoH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHa- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el- 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōh. 85
 *khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *khol- 763
 *khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni- 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o- 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *khen-kh- see *khen-
 *Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554, 766
 *kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *khor- 457
 *khor-n- 458
 zero-grade *khr- 457
 *kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
 *khr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598, 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *khs- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *khet'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- see *khet-
 *khl-ni- see *khet-
 *khn-ekh- see *khen-
 *kheuo- 'nut' 547
 *kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
 *khol- see *khet-
 *khol-m- see *khet-
 *khol-n- see *khet-
 *khol-ni- see *khet-
 *khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318, 319n, 321
 *khor- see *kher-
 *khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *khor-n- see *kher-
 *khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *khotH- see *khetH-
 *khot'- see *khet'-
 *khou- see *kheuo-
 *khr- see *kher- 'head'
 *khrēKh- 'ladpole' 96
 *khrēkh-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kheuoH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *khuH- 604
 variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
 *khuH- see *kheuoH-
 *khr- see *kher- 'raven'
 *khrH- see *kherH-
 *khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher- 'head, horn'
 *kht- see *khetH-
 *kht-th- see *khetH-
 *khs-en- see *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- see *khes-
 *khsn-yō- see *khes-
 *kwas- 'ferment' 88
 *khwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*khwep-] 27
 *Khankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *Khas- 'bare' 440
 *Khas-no- 440, 765
 *KhatH- 'battle' 126n
 *Khadkh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow' 84, 596
 *Khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē- 'dark (of color)' 457
 *Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKhmen Khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
 *Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe, announce' 704
 *KentiH- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
 *Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *Kher-n- 555
 *Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher 'heart' nominative 160
 *Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238, 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *Khet-
 *Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Khet- 701n, 702
 *Kret'-dheH- 701, 701n, 702, 710, 735, 780; *Khet(e)o(re)ot'-dheH- 732;
 *Kret'-dhe- > **Kred-dhe- 61
 *Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Khorwos 'bull' 484n
 *Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
 zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
 *Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *KherH- 'head' 177
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHrs-om;
 *KhetHrs-iH 247; *KhetHrs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
 *Kht-s- 81
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-η 713;
 *KhetHs-or- 713n
 *Khetw- 'horned animal' 97
 *Ker-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Kerw- 149, 484
 *Korwā 484n; *Korwos 484n
 *Khet(e)o(re)ot'-dheH- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *KhetH- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
 *Khet(e)Hs-r/-n- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHrs-iH see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHrs-ro- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHrs-om see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
 *Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *i
 *iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
 *ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
 *is- see *Hois-
 *io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
 *istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
 *it' 'this' neut. 253
 *iyā feminine collective 328
 *i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
 330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
 *i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
 *-iH
 [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
 [*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Khes- see *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
 732
 *Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Kheu- see *kheuH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHa- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōh. 85
 *khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *khol- 763
 *khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *khen-kh- see *khen-
 *Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
 766
 *kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *khor- 457
 *khor-n- 458
 zero-grade *khr- 457
 *kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
 *khr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *khs- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *khet'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l(e)s- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- see *khet-
 *khl-ni- see *khet-
 *khn-ekh- see *khen-
 *kheuu- 'nut' 547
 *kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
 *khol- see *khet-
 *khol-m- see *khet-
 *khol-ni- see *khet-
 *khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
 319n, 321
 *khor- see *kher-
 *korkh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *khor-n- see *kher-
 *khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *khotH- see *khetH-
 *khot'- see *khet'-
 *khou- see *kheu-
 *khr- see *kher- 'head'
 *krekh- 'ladpole' 96
 *krekh-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kheurH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *kruH- 604
 variant *Kheur- 51, 55
 *kruH- see *kheurH-
 *khr- see *kher- 'raven'
 *khrH- see *kherH-
 *khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
 'head; horn'
 *kht- see *khetH-
 *kht-th- see *khetH-
 *khs-en- see *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- see *khes-
 *khsn-yō- see *khes-
 *kwas- 'ferment' 88
 *khwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*khwep-] 27
 *kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *kbas- 'bare' 440
 *kbas-no- 440, 765
 *kbatH- 'battle' 126n
 *kbatHkH- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
 84, 596
 *khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
 'dark (of color)' 457
 *khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *akhmen khei-e '(a) stone lies' 257
 *khehs- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
 announce' 704
 *kheibh- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *khetH- 205, 208
 *kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *kher-n- 555
 *kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher 'heart' nominative 160
 *Kher-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *khr-
 *khr-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Khr-et'- 701n, 702
 *Kret'- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
 735, 780; *K(e)retot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Kret'-dhe- > **Kred-dhe- 61
 *Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Khorwos 'bull' 484n
 *kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
 zero-grade *khr- 'head' 149, 663
 *khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *kherH- 'head' 177
 *KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
 thoughts and brain' 712; *KerHrs-om;
 *KerHrs-iH 247; *KerHrs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KerH-, *Khr- 177
 *Khr-s- 81
 *KhrHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
 and brain' 712; *KhrHs-n- 713n
 *KhrHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
 *Ker-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
 *Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
 *K(e)retot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *KerH- see *kher- 'head; horn'
 *KerH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KraH- 203, 208
 *KbatH- 'battle' 126n
 *KbatHkH- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
 84, 596
 *khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
 'dark (of color)' 457
 *khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257
 *akhmen khei-e '(a) stone lies' 257
 *khehs- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
 announce' 704
 *kheibh- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *khetH- 205, 208
 *kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *kher-n- 555
 *kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher 'heart' nominative 160
 *Kher-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *khr-
 *khr-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Khr-et'- 701n, 702
 *Kret'- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
 735, 780; *K(e)retot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Kret'-dhe- > **Kred-dhe- 61
 *Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Khorwos 'bull' 484n
 *kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
 zero-grade *khr- 'head' 149, 663
 *khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *kherH- 'head' 177
 *KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
 thoughts and brain' 712; *KerHrs-om;
 *KerHrs-iH 247; *KerHrs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KerH-, *Khr- 177
 *Khr-s- 81
 *KhrHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
 and brain' 712; *KhrHs-n- 713n
 *KhrHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
 *Ker-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
 *Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
 *K(e)retot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *KerH- see *kher- 'head; horn'
 *KerH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KraH- 203, 208
 *KbatH- 'battle' 126n
 *KbatHkH- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
 84, 596
 *khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
 'dark (of color)' 457
 *khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *i
 *iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
 *ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
 *is- see *Hois-
 *io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
 *istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
 *it' 'this' neut. 253
 *iyā feminine collective 328
 *i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
 330, 334, 345, 347; also *-iH
 *i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
 *-iH
 [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
 [*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Khes- see *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
 732
 *Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Kheuo- see *KheuoH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHa- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōh. 85
 *khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *khol- 763
 *khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *khen-kh- see *khen-
 *Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
 766
 *kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *khor- 457
 *khor-n- 458
 zero-grade *khr- 457
 *kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
 *khr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *khs- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *khet'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalaw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- see *khet-
 *khl-ni- see *khet-
 *khn-ekh- see *khen-
 *kheuo- 'nut' 547
 *kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
 *khol- see *khet-
 *khol-m- see *khet-
 *khol-ni- see *khet-
 *khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
 319n, 321
 *khor- see *kher-
 *khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *khor-n- see *kher-
 *khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *khotH- see *khetH-
 *khot'- see *khet'-
 *khou- see *kheuo-
 *khr- see *kher- 'head'
 *khrKh- 'ladpole' 96
 *khrkh-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kheurH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *khrH- 604
 variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
 *khrH- see *kheurH-
 *khr- see *kher- 'raven'
 *khrH- see *kherH-
 *khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
 'head; horn'
 *kht- see *khetH-
 *kht-th- see *khetH-
 *khs-en- see *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- see *khes-
 *khsn-yō- see *khes-
 *kwas- 'ferment' 88
 *khwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*khwep-] 27
 *Khankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *Khas- 'bare' 440
 *Khas-no- 440, 765
 *KhatH- 'battle' 126n
 *KhetH- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
 84, 596
 *Khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
 'dark (of color)' 457
 *Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKhmen Kheie- '(a) stone lies' 257
 *Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
 announce' 704
 *Khenb- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
 *Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *Kher-n- 555
 *Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher 'heart' nominative 160
 *Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *Khet-
 *Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Khet-el- 701n, 702
 *Khet- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
 735, 780; *Khet(e)re/ot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
 *Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Khorwos 'bull' 484n
 *Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
 zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
 *Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *KherH- 'head' 177
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
 thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
 *KhetHs-rH- 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
 *Kht-s- 81
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
 and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n- 713n
 *KhetHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
 *Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
 *Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
 *Khet(e)re/ot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *KhetH- see *khetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
 *KhetHs-r/-n- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-rH- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-ro- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-om see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
 *Khet-(t') see *KhetH- 'heart'

- *iH *collective, feminine* 327, 328, 345; also *i
 *iH- *optative* 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
 *ia 'this' *masculine, feminine* 253
 *is- *see* *Hois-
 *io- *see* *eis- 'move quickly'
 *istho- *superlative* 49, 340, 345, 348
 *it' 'this' *neuter* 253
 *iyā *feminine collective* 328
 *i inactive, *genitive singular* 246, 247, 329, 330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
 *i *collective, feminine* 327, 328, 345; also *iH
 *iH
 [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
 [*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Kher- *see* *Kher- 'heart'
 *Khes- *see* *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame' 732
 *Khet'-dhe- *see* *Kher- 'heart'
 *Kheu- *see* *KheuH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHu- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōh- 85
 *khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *khol- 763
 *khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni- 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o- 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *khen-kh- *see* *khen-
 *Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554, 766
 *kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *khor- 457
 *khor-n- 458
 zero-grade *khr- 457
 *kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
 *khr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598, 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *khs- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *khet'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- *see* *Kheleu-
 *kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- *see* *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- *see* *khet-
 *khl-ni- *see* *khet-
 *khn-ekh- *see* *khen-
 *kheun- 'nut' 547
 *kōkh- *see* *kheKhs-

- *khol- *see* *khet-
 *khol-m- *see* *khet-
 *khol-n- *see* *khet-
 *khol-ni- *see* *khet-
 *khom *aspectual particle* 145, 315, 316, 318, 319n, 321
 *khor- *see* *kher-
 *korkh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *khor-n- *see* *kher-
 *khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *khotH- *see* *khetH-
 *khot'- *see* *khet'-
 *khou- *see* *kheu-
 *khr- *see* *kher- 'head'
 *krehkH- 'ladpole' 96
 *krehkH-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kheurH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *khrH- 604
 variant *Kheur- 51, 55
 *khrH- *see* *kheurH-
 *khr- *see* *kher- 'raven'
 *khrH- *see* *kherH-
 *khr-n- *see* *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrw- *see* *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *kht- *see* *kherH-
 *kht-th- *see* *kherH-
 *khs-en- *see* *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- *see* *khes-
 *khsn-yō- *see* *khes-
 *kwas- 'ferment' 88
 *khwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*khwep-] 27
 *Kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *Kbas- 'bare' 440
 *Kbas-no- 440, 765
 *Kbath- 'battle' 126n
 *KbathkH- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow' 84, 596
 *Khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē- 'dark (of color)' 457
 *Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKhmen Khei-e '(a) stone lies' 257
 *Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe, announce' 704
 *Khenth- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *Khenth- 205, 208
 *Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *Kher-n- 555
 *Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher 'heart' *nominative* 160
 *Kher-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238, 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *Khr-
 *Khr-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Khr-et'- 701n, 702
 *Kret'- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710, 735, 780; *K(e)re/ot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Kret'-dHe- > **Kred-dHe- 61
 *Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Khorwos 'bull' 484n
 *Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
 zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
 *Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *KherH- 'head' 177
 *KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KerHrs-om;
 *KerHrs-iH 247; *KerHrs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KerH-, *Khr- 177
 *Khr-s- 81
 *KhrHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KhrHs-η 713;
 *KhrHs-or- 713n
 *Kerw- 'horned animal' 97
 *Ker-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Kerw- 149, 484
 *Korwā 484n; *Korwos 484n
 *K(e)re/ot'- dHeH- *see* *Kher- 'heart'
 *KerH- *see* *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KerH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KbraH- 203, 208
 *K(e)riHs-r/-n- *see* *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KerHrs-iH *see* *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KerHrs-ro- *see* *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KerHrs-om *see* *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *Ker-n- *see* *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
 *Ker-(t') *see* *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*i
*iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
*ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
*is- see *Hois-
*io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
*istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
*it' 'this' neut. 253
*iyā feminine collective 328
*i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
*i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*iH

- [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
[*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
*KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kēkēs.

- *Khat- 'fallen ppl.' 61
*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732

- *Khet-dheH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheu- see *KheuH-

- *K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n

- *k inactive 238, 239, 240
*kaHu- 'strike, beat' 619
*kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
*kēkēs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōkh- 85
*kēl- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khol- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khn-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kherkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kherph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khn-ekh- see *khen-
*kheun- 'nut' 547
*kōkh- see *kēkēs-

- *khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-n- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot- see *khet-
*khou- see *kheu-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrēkh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrēkh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*khrēuH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khruH- 604
variant *Khrēu- 51, 55
*khruH- see *khrēuH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
*kht-th- see *khetH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khwās- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*Khankh- 'stake, peg' 821
*Khas- 'bare' 440
*Khas-no- 440, 765
*KhatH- 'battle' 126n
*Khadkh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*Khei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*Khele- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKhmen Khele- '(a) stone lies' 257
*Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*KhenbH- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
*Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*Kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Kher-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *Khr-
*Khr-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khr-el'- 701n, 702
*Kret- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *K(e)re/ot'- dHeH- 732;
*Kret-dHe- > **Kred-dHe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KherH- 'head' 177
*KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KerHrs-om;
*KerHrs-iH 247; *KerHrs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KerH-, *Khr- 177
*Khr-s- 81
*KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KerHs-n- 713n
*KerHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
*Ker-w/-n- 'horn' 404
o-grade *Ker-w- 149, 484
*Korwā 484n; *Korwos 484n
*K(e)re/ot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KerH- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KerH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KraH- 203, 208
*K(e)riHs-r/-n- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KerHrs-iH see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KerHrs-ro- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KerHrs-om see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*Ker-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
*Ker-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*J
*iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
*ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
*is- see *Hois-
*io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
*istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
*it' 'this' neut. 253
*iyā feminine collective 328
*i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *-iH
*i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*-iH

- [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
[*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
*KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kēkēs-

- *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *KheuoH-

- *K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n

- *k inactive 238, 239, 240
*kaiH- 'strike, beat' 619
*kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath-, 'cat' 513, 514
*kēkēs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōkH- 85
*kēl- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *kēl- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khen-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khen-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kōkH- see *kēkēs-

- *khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-n- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrēkh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrēkh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*kheurH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khrH- 604
variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
*khrH- see *kheurH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
*kht-th- see *khetH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*Khankh- 'stake, peg' 821
*Khas- 'bare' 440
*Khas-no- 440, 765
*KhatH- 'battle' 126n
*KhetHkh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*Khei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKhmen Khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
*Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*KentiH- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
*Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*Kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *Khet-
*Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khet- 701n, 702
*Khet- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- 732;
*Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
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thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
*KhetHs-rH- 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
*Kht-s- 81
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n- 713n
*KhetHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
*Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
*Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
*Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KhetH- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
*KhetHs-r/-n- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-rH- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-ro- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-om see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
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 330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
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 *-iH
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 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
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 *Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Khes- see *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
 732
 *Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Kheu- see *KheuH-
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 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
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 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōkh- 85
 *khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *khol- 763
 *khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *khen-kh- see *khen-
 *Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
 766
 *kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *khor- 457
 *khor-n- 458
 zero-grade *khr- 457
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 zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
 *khr-th- 81
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 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *khs- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *khet'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- see *khet-
 *khl-ni- see *khet-
 *khn-ekh- see *khen-
 *kheuu- 'nut' 547
 *kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
 *khol- see *khet-
 *khol-m- see *khet-
 *khol-n- see *khet-
 *khol-ni- see *khet-
 *khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
 319n, 321
 *khor- see *kher-
 *khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *khor-n- see *kher-
 *khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *khotH- see *khetH-
 *khot'- see *khet'-
 *khou- see *kheu-
 *khr- see *kher- 'head'
 *khrKh- 'ladpole' 96
 *khrkh-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kheuuH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *khuH- 604
 variant *Kheuu- 51, 55
 *khuH- see *kheuuH-
 *khr- see *kher- 'raven'
 *khrH- see *kherH-
 *khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
 'head; horn'
 *kht- see *khetH-
 *kht-th- see *khetH-
 *khs-en- see *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- see *khes-
 *khsn-yō- see *khes-
 *khw- 'ferment' 88
 *khwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*khwep-] 27
 *Khankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *Khas- 'bare' 440
 *Khas-no- 440, 765
 *KhatH- 'battle' 126n
 *Khadkh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
 84, 596
 *Khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
 'dark (of color)' 457
 *Khele- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKhmen Khele- '(a) stone lies' 257
 *Khehs- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
 announce' 704
 *KheibH- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
 *Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *Kher-n- 555
 *Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher 'heart' nominative 160
 *Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *Khet-
 *Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Khet-el- 701n, 702
 *Khet- 'heart' 701, 701n, 702, 710,
 735, 780; *Khet(e)relot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
 *Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Khorwos 'bull' 484n
 *Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
 zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
 *Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *KherH- 'head' 177
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
 thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
 *KhetHs-r/-n 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
 *Khet-s- 81
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
 and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n 713n
 *KhetHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
 *Kher-w/-n 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
 *Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
 *Khet(e)relot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *KhetH- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
 *KhetHs-r/-n- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-r/-n see *Khet- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-ro- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-om see *Khet- 'head; horn'
 *Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
 *Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *i
 *iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
 *ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
 *is- see *Hois-
 *io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
 *istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
 *it' 'this' neut. 253
 *iyā feminine collective 328
 *i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329, 330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
 *i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *iH
 [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
 [*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Khes- see *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame' 732
 *Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Kheuo- see *kheuoH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHa- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōh. 85
 *khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *khol- 763
 *khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni- 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o- 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *khen-kh- see *khen-
 *Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554, 766
 *kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *khor- 457
 *khor-n- 458
 zero-grade *khr- 457
 *kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
 *khr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598, 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *khs- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *khet'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- see *khet-
 *khl-ni- see *khet-
 *khn-ekh- see *khen-
 *kheuo- 'nut' 547
 *kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
 *khol- see *khet-
 *khol-m- see *khet-
 *khol-ni- see *khet-
 *khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318, 319n, 321
 *khor- see *kher-
 *khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *khor-n- see *kher-
 *khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *khotH- see *khetH-
 *khot'- see *khet'-
 *khou- see *kheuo-
 *khr- see *kher- 'head'
 *khrKh- 'ladpole' 96
 *khrkh-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kheuH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *khuH- 604
 variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
 *khuH- see *kheuoH-
 *khr- see *kher- 'raven'
 *khrH- see *kherH-
 *khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *kht- see *khetH-
 *kht-th- see *khetH-
 *khs-en- see *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- see *khes-
 *khsn-yō- see *khes-
 *khw- 'ferment' 88
 *khwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*khwep-] 27
 *Khankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *Khas- 'bare' 440
 *Khas-no- 440, 765
 *KhatH- 'battle' 126n
 *khekhH- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow' 84, 596
 *Khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē- 'dark (of color)' 457
 *Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKhmen Khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
 *Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe, announce' 704
 *KhenbH- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
 *Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *Kher-n- 555
 *Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher 'heart' nominative 160
 *Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238, 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *Khet-
 *Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Khet-el- 701n, 702
 *Khet- 'heart' 701, 701n, 702, 710, 735, 780; *Khet(e)relot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
 *Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Khorwos 'bull' 484n
 *Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
 zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
 *Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *KherH- 'head' 177
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
 *Khet-s- 81
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n- 713n
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 713n
 *Khetw- 'horned animal' 97
 *Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
 *Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
 *Khet(e)relot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *KhetH- see *khetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
 *KhetHs-r/-n- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-r/-n- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-ro- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-om see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
 *Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH *collective, feminine* 327, 328, 345; also *i
 *iH- *optative* 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
 *ia 'this' *masculine, feminine* 253
 *is- *see* *Hois-
 *io- *see* *eis- 'move quickly'
 *istho- *superlative* 49, 340, 345, 348
 *it' 'this' *neuter* 253
 *iyā *feminine collective* 328
 *i inactive, *genitive singular* 246, 247, 329, 330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
 *i *collective, feminine* 327, 328, 345; also *iH
 [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
 [*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Kat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Ket- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Ker- *see* *Ker- 'heart'
 *Khes- *see* *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Klewo-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame' 732
 *Kret'-dhe- *see* *Ker- 'heart'
 *Kreu- *see* *KreuH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHu- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōh- 85
 *kel- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *kol- 763
 *kol-m- 577; *kol-n- 577; *kol-ni- 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o- 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *ken- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *ken-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *ken-kh- *see* *khen-
 *Ker- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *kfr-n- 555; *kfrno- 554, 766
 *ker- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *kor- 457
 *kor-n- 458
 zero-grade *kfr- 457
 *kerH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *kfrH- > *kfr- 176;
 *kfr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598, 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *ks- 134
 *ks-en- 192; *ks-n-eu- 192;
 *ksn-yō- 192
 *keth- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khot- 126n
 *ket'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalaw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- *see* *Kheleu-
 *khl-el(e)s- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- *see* *kel-
 *khl-mor-o- *see* *kel-
 *khl-ni- *see* *kel-
 *khn-ekh- *see* *ken-
 *kheuo- 'nut' 547
 *kōkh- *see* *kheKhs-

- *kol- *see* *kel-
 *kol-m- *see* *kel-
 *kol-n- *see* *kel-
 *kol-ni- *see* *kel-
 *kom *aspectual particle* 145, 315, 316, 318, 319n, 321
 *kor- *see* *ker-
 *korKh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *kor-n- *see* *ker-
 *kos-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *koth- *see* *ketH-
 *kot'- *see* *ket'-
 *khou- *see* *kheu-
 *kr- *see* *ker- 'head'
 *kreKh- 'ladpole' 96
 *krekh-l- 96
 *kr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kreuH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *kruH- 604
 variant *Kreuo- 51, 55
 *kruH- *see* *kreuH-
 *kfr- *see* *ker- 'raven'
 *kfrH- *see* *kerH-
 *kfr-n- *see* *ker- 'cherry'
 *kfrw- *see* *ker- 'cherry'
 *kfrw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Ker-
 'head, horn'
 *kfr- *see* *kerH-
 *kfr-th- *see* *kerH-
 *ks-en- *see* *khes-
 *ks-n-eu- *see* *khes-
 *ksn-yō- *see* *khes-
 *kwas- 'ferment' 88
 *kwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*kwep-] 27
 *kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *kbas- 'bare' 440
 *kbas-no- 440, 765
 *kbatH- 'battle' 126n
 *kbatKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow' 84, 596
 *khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
 'dark (of color)' 457
 *khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *akhmen khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
 *khes- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe, announce' 704
 *kentiH- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *knetH- 205, 208
 *kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *kher-n- 555
 *kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *kher 'heart' *nominative* 160
 *Ker-(t'-) 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238, 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *Ker-
 *Ker-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Ker-el- 701n, 702
 *Kret'-dheH- 701, 701n, 702, 710, 735, 780; *Ker(e)retot'-dheH- 732;
 *Kret'-dhe- > **Kred-dhe- 61
 *Ker-w- 149; *Kerwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Kerwos 'bull' 484n
 *kerH- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *kfrw-
 zero-grade *KerH- 'head' 149, 663
 *Kfr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *Kfrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *KerH- 'head' 177
 *KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KerHrs-om;
 *KerHrs-iH 247; *KerHrs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KerH-, *KerH- 177
 *Kfr-s- 81
 *KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KerHs-n- 713n
 *KerHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
 *Ker-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Kerw- 149, 484
 *Kerwā 484n; *Kerwos 484n
 *Ker(e)retot'-dheH- *see* *Ker- 'heart'
 *KerH- *see* *Ker- 'head; horn'
 *KerH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KraH- 203, 208
 *KerH- 'battle' 126n
 *KerHkh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow' 84, 596
 *KerH- 'gray' 200
 *Khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *Khyē-
 'dark (of color)' 457
 *Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257
 *Ker-(t'-) *see* *Ker- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *i
 *iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
 *ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
 *is- see *Hois-
 *io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
 *istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
 *it' 'this' neut. 253
 *iyā feminine collective 328
 *i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329, 330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
 *i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *iH
 [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
 [*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Khes- see *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame' 732
 *Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Kheuo- see *kheuoH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHa- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kaia-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el- 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath-, 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōkh- 85
 *khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *khol- 763
 *khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni- 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o- 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *khen-kh- see *khen-
 *Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554, 766
 *kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *khor- 457
 *khor-n- 458
 zero-grade *khr- 457
 *kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
 *khr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598, 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *khs- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *khet'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l(e)s- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- see *khet-
 *khl-ni- see *khet-
 *khn-ekh- see *khen-
 *kheuo- 'nut' 547
 *kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
 *khol- see *khet-
 *khol-m- see *khet-
 *khol-ni- see *khet-
 *khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318, 319n, 321
 *khor- see *kher-
 *khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *khor-n- see *kher-
 *khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *khotH- see *khetH-
 *khot'- see *khet'-
 *khou- see *kheuo-
 *khr- see *kher- 'head'
 *khrēkh- 'ladpole' 96
 *khrēkh-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kheuH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *khuH- 604
 variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
 *khuH- see *kheuoH-
 *khr- see *kher- 'raven'
 *khrH- see *kherH-
 *khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *kht- see *khetH-
 *kht-th- see *khetH-
 *khs-en- see *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- see *khes-
 *khsn-yō- see *khes-
 *khw- 'ferment' 88
 *khwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*khwep-] 27
 *Kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *Kbas- 'bare' 440
 *Kbas-no- 440, 765
 *KbatH- 'battle' 126n
 *KbatKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow' 84, 596
 *Khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē- 'dark (of color)' 457
 *Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKmen Khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
 *Khehs- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe, announce' 704
 *Kheibh- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
 *Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *Kher-n- 555
 *Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher 'heart' nominative 160
 *Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238, 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *Khet-
 *Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Khet-el- 701n, 702
 *Khet- 'heart' 701, 701n, 702, 710, 735, 780; *Khet(e)relot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
 *Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Khorwos 'bull' 484n
 *Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
 zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
 *Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *KherH- 'head' 177
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
 *KhetHs-rH 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
 *Kht-s- 81
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n 713n
 *KhetHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
 *Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
 *Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
 *Khet(e)relot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *KhetH- see *khetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
 *KhetHs-r/-n- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-rH see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-ro- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-om see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
 *Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*J
*iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
*ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
*is- see *Hois-
*io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
*istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
*it' 'this' neut. 253
*iyā feminine collective 328
*i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *-iH
*i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*-iH

- [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
[*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
*KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.

- *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *KheuoH-

- *K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n

- *k inactive 238, 239, 240
*kaHa- 'strike, beat' 619
*kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath-, 'cat' 513, 514
*kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōkh- 85
*khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khet- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khn-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khn-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kheKhs- see *kheKhs-

- *khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-n- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrKh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrkh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*kheuoH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khrH- 604
variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
*khrH- see *kheuoH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
*kht-th- see *khetH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*Kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
*Kbas- 'bare' 440
*Kbas-no- 440, 765
*KbatH- 'battle' 126n
*KbatKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*Khei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKmen Khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
*Kheus- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*KheubH- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
*Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*Kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *Khet-
*Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khet- 701n, 702
*Khet- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *Khet(e)o(re)ot'- dHeH- 732;
*Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KherH- 'head' 177
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHrs-om;
*KhetHrs-iH 247; *KhetHrs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
*Khet-s- 81
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n- 713n
*KhetHs-ro- 'horned animal' 97
*Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
*Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
*Khet(e)o(re)ot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KhetH- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
*KhetHs-r/-n- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHrs-iH see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KhetHrs-ro- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KhetHrs-om see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
*Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

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*J
*iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
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*is- see *Hois-
*io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
*istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
*it' 'this' neut. 253
*iyā feminine collective 328
*i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
*i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*iH
[*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
[*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
*KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
*Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *kheuoH-
*K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n
*kh inactive 238, 239, 240
*khaHu- 'strike, beat' 619
*khai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*khaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

*kath-, 'cat' 513, 514
*kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōkh- 85
*khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khet- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khen-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*Kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khen-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kheKhs- see *kheKhs-

*khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-n- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrKh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrKh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*kheuoH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khuH- 604
variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
*khuH- see *kheuoH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
*kht-th- see *khetH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*Kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
*Kbas- 'bare' 440
*Kbas-no- 440, 765
*KbatH- 'battle' 126n
*KbatKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*Khei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

*aKhmen Khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
*Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*KentiH- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
*Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*Kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *Khet-
*Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khet- 701n, 702
*Khet- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *Khet(e)o/retot'- dHeH- 732;
*Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KherH- 'head' 177
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
*KhetHs-r/-n 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
*Kht-s- 81
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n 713n
*KhetHs-or- 713n
*Kherw- 'horned animal' 97
*Kher-w/-n 'horn' 404
o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
*Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
*Khet(e)o/retot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KhetH- see *khetH- 'head; horn'
*KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
*KhetHs-r/-n- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-r/-n see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-ro- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-om see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
*Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
*Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

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*i
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*io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
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*it' 'this' neut. 253
*iyā feminine collective 328
*i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
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*iH
[*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
[*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
*KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
*Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dheH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *KheuoH-
*K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n
*k inactive 238, 239, 240
*kaiHu- 'strike, beat' 619
*kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el- 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

*kath-, 'cat' 513, 514
*kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōkh- 85
*khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khet- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khn-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*Kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khn-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kōkh- see *kheKhs-

*khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-n- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrēkh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrēkh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*kheuoH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khrH- 604
variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
*khrH- see *kheuoH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
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*khs-en- see *khes-
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*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
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*Kbas- 'bare' 440
*Kbas-no- 440, 765
*KbatH- 'battle' 126n
*Kbdkh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*Kbei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*Kbei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

*aKmen Khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
*Khehs- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*KentiH- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
*Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*Kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *Khet-
*Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khet- 701n, 702
*Kret'-dheH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *Khet(e)o(re)ot'-dheH- 732;
*Kret'-dhe- > **Kred-dhe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KherH- 'head' 177
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
*KhetHs-r/-n 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
*Kht-s- 81
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n 713n
*KhetHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
*Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
*Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
*Khet(e)o(re)ot'-dheH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KhetH- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
*KhetHs-r/-n- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-r/-n see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-ro- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-om see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
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*Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

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*iyā feminine collective 328
*i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
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*iH
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[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
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*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dheH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *KheuoH-
*K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n
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*khaHu- 'strike, beat' 619
*khai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*khaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el- 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
*kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōkh- 85
*khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khet- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khn-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*Kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khn-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
*khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrēKh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrēkh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*khrēuH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khruH- 604
variant *Khrēu- 51, 55
*khruH- see *khrēuH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
*kht-th- see *khetH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*Kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
*Kbas- 'bare' 440
*Kbas-no- 440, 765
*KbatH- 'battle' 126n
*KbatKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*Khei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKmen Khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
*Khehs- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*Kheibh- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
*Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*Kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *Khet-
*Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khet- 701n, 702
*Khet- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- 732;
*Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KherH- 'head' 177
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
*KhetHs-r/-n 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
*Kht-s- 81
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n 713n
*KhetHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
*Kher-w/-n 'horn' 404
o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
*Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
*Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KhetH- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
*Khet(e)retot'-r/-n see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-r/-n see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-ro- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-om see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
*Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*i
*iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
*ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
*is- see *Hois-
*io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
*istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
*it' 'this' neut. 253
*iyā feminine collective 328
*i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
*i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*iH
[*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
[*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
*KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
*Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dheH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *KheuoH-
*K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n
*k inactive 238, 239, 240
*kaiHu- 'strike, beat' 619
*kai-lo- 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el- 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
*kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōh. 85
*khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khol- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khn-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*Kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khn-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
*khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrēKh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrēkh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*kheuH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khuH- 604
variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
*khuH- see *kheuoH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
*kht-th- see *khetH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*Kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
*Kbas- 'bare' 440
*Kbas-no- 440, 765
*KbatH- 'battle' 126n
*KbatKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*Khei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKhmen Kheie- '(a) stone lies' 257
*Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*Khenb- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
*Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*Kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *Khr-
*Khr-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khr-el'- 701n, 702
*Kret'- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *Khr(e)retot'- dHeH- 732;
*Kret'-dHe- > **Kred-dHe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KherH- 'head' 177
*KhrHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KhrHrs-om;
*KhrHrs-iH 247; *KhrHrs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KhrH-, *Khr- 177
*Khr-s- 81
*KhrHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KhrHs-n- 713n
*KhrHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
*Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
*Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
*Khe(e)o/retot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KherH- see *kher- 'head; horn'
*KherH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KhrH- 203, 208
*Khe(e)Hs-r/-n- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*Khe(e)Kh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*Khei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257
*aKhmen Kheie- '(a) stone lies' 257
*Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*Khenb- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
*Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*Kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *Khr-
*Khr-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khr-el'- 701n, 702
*Kret'- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *Khr(e)retot'- dHeH- 732;
*Kret'-dHe- > **Kred-dHe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KherH- 'head' 177
*KhrHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KhrHrs-om;
*KhrHrs-iH 247; *KhrHrs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KhrH-, *Khr- 177
*Khr-s- 81
*KhrHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KhrHs-n- 713n
*KhrHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
*Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
*Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
*Khe(e)o/retot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KherH- see *kher- 'head; horn'
*KherH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KhrH- 203, 208
*Khe(e)Hs-r/-n- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*Khe(e)Kh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*Khei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257
*aKhmen Kheie- '(a) stone lies' 257
*Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*Khenb- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
*Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*Kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *Khr-
*Khr-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khr-el'- 701n, 702
*Kret'- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *Khr(e)retot'- dHeH- 732;
*Kret'-dHe- > **Kred-dHe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KherH- 'head' 177
*KhrHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KhrHrs-om;
*KhrHrs-iH 247; *KhrHrs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KhrH-, *Khr- 177
*Khr-s- 81
*KhrHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KhrHs-n- 713n
*KhrHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
*Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
*Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
*Khe(e)o/retot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KherH- see *kher- 'head; horn'
*KherH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KhrH- 203, 208
*Khe(e)Hs-r/-n- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*Khe(e)Kh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*Khei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *i
 *iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
 *ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
 *is- see *Hois-
 *io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
 *istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
 *it' 'this' neut. 253
 *iyā feminine collective 328
 *i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329, 330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
 *i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *iH
 [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
 [*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Khes- see *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame' 732
 *Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Kheuo- see *KheuoH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHa- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōh. 85
 *khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *khol- 763
 *khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni- 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o- 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *khen-kh- see *khen-
 *Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554, 766
 *kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *khor- 457
 *khor-n- 458
 zero-grade *khr- 457
 *kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
 *khr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598, 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *khs- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *khet'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- see *khet-
 *khl-ni- see *khet-
 *khn-ekh- see *khen-
 *kheuo- 'nut' 547
 *kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
 *khol- see *khet-
 *khol-m- see *khet-
 *khol-ni- see *khet-
 *khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318, 319n, 321
 *khor- see *kher-
 *khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *khor-n- see *kher-
 *khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *khotH- see *khetH-
 *khot'- see *khet'-
 *khou- see *kheuo-
 *khr- see *kher- 'head'
 *khrKh- 'ladpole' 96
 *khrkh-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kheuH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *khuH- 604
 variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
 *khuH- see *kheuoH-
 *khr- see *kher- 'raven'
 *khrH- see *kherH-
 *khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *kht- see *khetH-
 *kht-th- see *khetH-
 *khs-en- see *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- see *khes-
 *khsn-yō- see *khes-
 *kwas- 'ferment' 88
 *khwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*khwep-] 27
 *Kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *Kbas- 'bare' 440
 *Kbas-no- 440, 765
 *KbatH- 'battle' 126n
 *KbatKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow' 84, 596
 *Khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē- 'dark (of color)' 457
 *Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKmen Khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
 *Khehs- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe, announce' 704
 *Kheibh- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
 *Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *Kher-n- 555
 *Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher 'heart' nominative 160
 *Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238, 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *Khet-
 *Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Khet-el- 701n, 702
 *Khet- 'heart' 701, 701n, 702, 710, 735, 780; *Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
 *Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Khorwos 'bull' 484n
 *Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
 zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
 *Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *KherH- 'head' 177
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
 *KhetHs-r/-n 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
 *Kht-s- 81
 *KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n 713n
 *KhetHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
 *Kher-w/-n 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
 *Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
 *Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *KhetH- see *khetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
 *KhetHs-r/-n- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-r/-n see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-ro- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *KhetHs-om see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
 *Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
 *Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*J
*iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
*ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
*is- see *Hois-
*io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
*istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
*it' 'this' neut. 253
*iyā feminine collective 328
*i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *-iH
*i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*-iH
[*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
[*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
*KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
*Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *kheuoH-
*K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n
*k inactive 238, 239, 240
*kaiHu- 'strike, beat' 619
*kai-lo- 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el- 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
*kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōkh- 85
*khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khet- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khen-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khen-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
*khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrēKh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrēkh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*khrēuH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khrH- 604
variant *Khrēu- 51, 55
*khrH- see *khrēuH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
*kht-th- see *khetH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*khanKh- 'stake, peg' 821
*khas- 'bare' 440
*khas-no- 440, 765
*khatH- 'battle' 126n
*khetHkh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*khele- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*khele- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *akhmen khei-e '(a) stone lies' 257
*khehs- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*kheHb- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *khetHb- 205, 208
*kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*kher-n- 555
*kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *khr-
*khr-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khr-et'- 701n, 702
*Kret'- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *K(e)ret'ot'- dHeH- 732;
*Kret'-dHe- > **Kred-dHe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *khr- 'head' 149, 663
*khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*kherH- 'head' 177
*KheHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KheHs-om;
*KheHs-r/-n 247; *KheHs-ro- 713
zero-grade *khrH-, *khr- 177
*khr-s- 81
*KheHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KheHs-n 713;
*KheHs-or- 713n
*Kherw- 'horned animal' 97
*Kher-w/-n 'horn' 404
o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
*Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
*Khe(e)ret'ot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KherH- see *kher- 'head; horn'
*KherH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KhrH- 203, 208
*Khe(e)Hs-r/-n- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KheHs-r/-n see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KheHs-ro- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KheHs-om see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
*Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

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*J
*iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
*ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
*is- see *Hois-
*io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
*istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
*it' 'this' neut. 253
*iyā feminine collective 328
*i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *-iH
*i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*-iH
[*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
[*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
*KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
*Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *kheuoH-
*K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n
*k inactive 238, 239, 240
*kaiHu- 'strike, beat' 619
*kai-lo- 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el- 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
*kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōh. 85
*khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khol- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khn-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*Kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khn-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
*khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrēkh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrēkh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*khrēuH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khruH- 604
variant *Khrēu- 51, 55
*khruH- see *khrēuH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
*kht-th- see *khetH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*khankh- 'stake, peg' 821
*khas- 'bare' 440
*khas-no- 440, 765
*khatH- 'battle' 126n
*khatkh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*khei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *akhmen khei-e '(a) stone lies' 257
*khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*khenbH- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *khetH- 205, 208
*kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Kher-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *khr-
*khr-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khr-et'- 701n, 702
*Kret'- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *K(e)ret'ot'- dHeH- 732;
*Kret'-dHe- > **Kred-dHe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KherH- 'head' 177
*KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KerHrs-om;
*KerHrs-iH 247; *KerHrs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KerH-, *Khr- 177
*Khr-s- 81
*KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KerHs-n- 713n
*KerHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
*Ker-w/-n- 'horn' 404
o-grade *Kerw- 149, 484
*Korwā 484n; *Korwos 484n
*K(e)ret'ot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KerH- see *kher- 'head; horn'
*KerH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KraH- 203, 208
*K(e)Hs-r/-n- see *KerH- 'head; horn'
*KerHrs-iH see *KerH- 'head; horn'
*KerHrs-ro- see *KerH- 'head; horn'
*KerHrs-om see *KerH- 'head; horn'
*Ker-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
*Ker-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*i
*iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
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*is- see *Hois-
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*istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
*it' 'this' neut. 253
*iyā feminine collective 328
*i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
*i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*iH
[*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
[*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
*KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
*Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *KheuoH-
*K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n
*k inactive 238, 239, 240
*kaHa- 'strike, beat' 619
*kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
*kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōh. 85
*khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khol- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khn-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*Kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khn-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
*khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrKh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrKh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*kheurH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khruH- 604
variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
*khruH- see *kheurH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
*kht-th- see *khetH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*Kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
*Kbas- 'bare' 440
*Kbas-no- 440, 765
*KbatH- 'battle' 126n
*KbatKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*Khei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKmen Khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
*Khehs- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*Kheibh- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
*Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*Kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *Khet-
*Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khet-el- 701n, 702
*Khet- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *Khet(e)re/ot'- dHeH- 732;
*Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KherH- 'head' 177
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHrs-om;
*KhetHrs-iH 247; *KhetHrs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
*Kht-s- 81
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n- 713n
*KhetHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
*Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
*Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
*Khet(e)re/ot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KhetH- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KhetraH- 203, 208
*Khet(e)Hs-r/-n- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHrs-iH see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KhetHrs-ro- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*KhetHrs-om see *Kher- 'head; horn'
*Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
*Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

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330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
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*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *kheuoH-
*K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n
*kh inactive 238, 239, 240
*khaHu- 'strike, beat' 619
*khai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*khaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el- 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
*kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōkh- 85
*khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khet- 763
*khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni-
577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
577; *khl-ni- 577
*khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
*khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
State II *khen-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*Kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
*kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
*khr-th- 81
*kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
*kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598,
775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khen-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
*khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrēKh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrēkh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*khrēuH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khrH- 604
variant *Khrēu- 51, 55
*khrH- see *khrēuH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
*kht-th- see *khetH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*Kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
*Kbas- 'bare' 440
*Kbas-no- 440, 765
*KbatH- 'battle' 126n
*KbatKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*Khei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKmen Khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
*Khehs- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*Kheibh- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
*Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*Kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *Khet-
*Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khet- 701n, 702
*Khet- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- 732;
*Khet'-dhe- > **Khet-dhe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KherH- 'head' 177
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHs-om;
*KhetHs-rH 247; *KhetHs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
*Kht-s- 81
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n- 713n
*KhetHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
*Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
*Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
*Khet(e)retot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KhetH- see *khetH- 'head; horn'
*KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
*Khet(e)retot'-r/-n- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-rH see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-ro- see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*KhetHs-om see *Khet- 'head; horn'
*Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
*Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *i
 *iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
 *ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
 *is- see *Hois-
 *io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
 *istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
 *it' 'this' neut. 253
 *iyā feminine collective 328
 *i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329, 330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
 *i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *iH
 [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
 [*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Khes- see *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame' 732
 *Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Kheuo- see *kheuoH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHa- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōkh- 85
 *khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *khet- 763
 *khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni- 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o- 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khen-ekh- 85n
 *khen-kh- see *khen-
 *Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554, 766
 *kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *khor- 457
 *khor-n- 458
 zero-grade *khr- 457
 *kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
 *khr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598, 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *khs- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *khet'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- see *khet-
 *khl-ni- see *khet-
 *khen-ekh- see *khen-
 *kheuo- 'nut' 547
 *kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
 *khol- see *khet-
 *khol-m- see *khet-
 *khol-ni- see *khet-
 *khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318, 319n, 321
 *khor- see *kher-
 *khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *khor-n- see *kher-
 *khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *khotH- see *khetH-
 *khot'- see *khet'-
 *khou- see *kheuo-
 *khr- see *kher- 'head'
 *khrKh- 'ladpole' 96
 *khrkh-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kheurH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *kruH- 604
 variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
 *kruH- see *kheurH-
 *khr- see *kher- 'raven'
 *khrH- see *kherH-
 *khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *kht- see *khetH-
 *kht-th- see *khetH-
 *khs-en- see *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- see *khes-
 *khsn-yō- see *khes-
 *kwas- 'ferment' 88
 *khwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*khwep-] 27
 *khanKh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *khas- 'bare' 440
 *khas-no- 440, 765
 *khatH- 'battle' 126n
 *khetHkh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow' 84, 596
 *khele- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē- 'dark (of color)' 457
 *khele- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *akhmen khele- '(a) stone lies' 257
 *khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe, announce' 704
 *khenbH- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *khetH- 205, 208
 *kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *kher-n- 555
 *kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher 'heart' nominative 160
 *Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238, 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *khr-
 *khr-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Khr-et'- 701n, 702
 *Kret'- dheH- 701, 701n, 702, 710, 735, 780; *K(e)ret'ot'- dheH- 732;
 *Kret'-dhe- > **Kred-dhe- 61
 *Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Khorwos 'bull' 484n
 *kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
 zero-grade *khr- 'head' 149, 663
 *khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *kherH- 'head' 177
 *KheHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KheHs-om;
 *KheHs-r/-n- 247; *KheHs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *khrH-, *khr- 177
 *khr-s- 81
 *KheHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KheHs-n- 713n
 *KheHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
 *Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
 *Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
 *Khe(e)ret'ot'- dheH- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *KherH- see *kher- 'head; horn'
 *KherH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KhrH- 203, 208
 *Khe(e)Hs-r/-n- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KheHs-r/-n- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KheHs-ro- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KheHs-om see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
 *Khet-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

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 *iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
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 *io- see *eis- 'move quickly'
 *istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
 *it' 'this' neut. 253
 *iyā feminine collective 328
 *i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329, 330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
 *i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also *iH
 [*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
 [*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
 [*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
 [*Kopho-] 'hoof' 28
 *KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
 *Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
 *Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
 *Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Khes- see *khes-
 *Kheu- 'hear' 33
 *kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
 *Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
 *Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame' 732
 *Khet'-dhe- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *Kheuo- see *KheuH-
 *K'em- 'come, go' 32
 *K'en- 'know' 32
 *K'eu- 'clan' 36n
 *K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
 *K'enu- 'knee' 32
 *K'er- 'old' 36n
 *k inactive 238, 239, 240
 *kaHa- 'strike, beat' 619
 *kai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
 *kaKh- 'small, thin' 84
 *kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
 *kaph-el 'head' 713n
 *kaphuth- 'head' 713n
 *karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
 *kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
 o-grade *kōKh- 85
 *khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
 o-grade *khol- 763
 *khol-m- 577; *khol-n- 577; *khol-ni- 577
 zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o- 577; *khl-ni- 577
 *khen- 'tighten, squeeze' 85n
 *khen-kh- 'tie' 85n
 State II *khn-ekh- 85n
 *khen-kh- see *khen-
 *Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
 zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554, 766
 *kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
 o-grade *khor- 457
 *khor-n- 458
 zero-grade *khr- 457
 *kherH- 'thought, recollection, fame' 176
 zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
 *khr-th- 81
 *kerkh- 'chicken, hen, rooster' 515
 *kerph- 'gather, (harvest, fruit)' 597, 598, 775
 *khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
 *Khes- 43n
 zero-grade *khs- 134
 *khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
 *khsn-yō- 192
 *khetH- 'room' 126n
 o-grade *khotH- 126n
 *khet'- 'smoke' 133
 o-grade *khot'- 133
 *kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
 o-grade *khou- 734
 *khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
 *khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
 *kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
 *kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
 *khl-men- see *khet-
 *khl-mor-o- see *khet-
 *khl-ni- see *khet-
 *khn-ekh- see *khen-
 *kheuo- 'nut' 547
 *kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
 *khol- see *khet-
 *khol-m- see *khet-
 *khol-n- see *khet-
 *khol-ni- see *khet-
 *khōr- see *kher-
 *khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
 *khor-n- see *kher-
 *khos-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
 *khotH- see *khetH-
 *khot'- see *khet'-
 *khou- see *kheu-
 *khr- see *kher- 'head'
 *krehKh- 'ladpole' 96
 *krehKh-l- 96
 *khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
 *kheurH- 'raw meat' 604,
 zero-grade *kruH- 604
 variant *Kheur- 51, 55
 *kruH- see *kheurH-
 *khr- see *kher- 'raven'
 *khrH- see *kherH-
 *khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrw- see *kher- 'cherry'
 *khrw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *kht- see *khetH-
 *kht-th- see *khetH-
 *khs-en- see *khes-
 *khs-n-eu- see *khes-
 *khsn-yō- see *khes-
 *kwas- 'ferment' 88
 *khwepH- 'smoke' 88
 [*khwep-] 27
 *khanKh- 'stake, peg' 821
 *Khas- 'bare' 440
 *Khas-no- 440, 765
 *KhatH- 'battle' 126n
 *KhadKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow' 84, 596
 *Khei- 'gray' 200
 *khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē- 'dark (of color)' 457
 *Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKhmen Khei- '(a) stone lies' 257
 *Khens- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe, announce' 704
 *KentiH- 'stab' 205, 208
 Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
 *Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
 *Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
 *Kher-n- 555
 *Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
 *Kher- 'heart' 33
 *Kher 'heart' nominative 160
 *Kher-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238, 701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
 zero-grade *Khr-
 *Khr-t'- 148, 160, 171
 State II *Khr-et'- 701n, 702
 *Kret'- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710, 735, 780; *K(e)re/ot'- dHeH- 732;
 *Kret'-dHe- > **Kred-dHe- 61
 *Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
 *Khorwos 'bull' 484n
 *Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
 zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
 *Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
 *Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
 *KherH- 'head' 177
 *KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KerHrs-om;
 *KerHrs-iH 247; *KerHrs-ro- 713
 zero-grade *KerH-, *Khr- 177
 *Khr-s- 81
 *KerHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts and brain' 712; *KerHs-η 713;
 *KerHs-or- 713n
 *Kerw- 'horned animal' 97
 *Ker-w/-n- 'horn' 404
 o-grade *Kerw- 149, 484
 *Korwā 484n; *Korwos 484n
 *K(e)re/ot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
 *KerH- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KerH- 'mix' 203, 208
 Type B *KraH- 203, 208
 *KerHs-r/-n- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KerHrs-iH see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KerHrs-ro- see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *KerHrs-om see *Kher- 'head; horn'
 *Ker-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
 *Ker-(t') see *Kher- 'heart'

- *iH collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*i
*iH- optative 296, 297, 299; also *yeiH-
*ia 'this' masc., fem. 253
*is- see *Hois-
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*istho- superlative 49, 340, 345, 348
*it' 'this' neut. 253
*iyā feminine collective 328
*i inactive, genitive singular 246, 247, 329,
330, 334, 345, 347; also *iH
*i collective, feminine 327, 328, 345; also
*iH
[*KaKa-] 'branch' 39
[*Konko-] 'shell' 28, 49
[*Kopelo-] 'carp sp.' 28
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*KōKha 'body part' 49; cf. *kheKhs.
*Khat'-thos 'fallen ppl.' 61
*Khet- 'wheel' 51, 55
*Kher- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Khes- see *khes-
*Kheu- 'hear' 33
*kheu-s- / *Kheu-s- 'listen' 96
*Kheuo- 'glory' 732, 733
*Khelew-dheH- 'acquire glory, fame'
732
*Khet'-dheH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*Kheuo- see *KheuoH-
*K'em- 'come, go' 32
*K'en- 'know' 32
*K'eu- 'clan' 36n
*K'en-d 'woman, wife' 37, 44
*K'enu- 'knee' 32
*K'er- 'old' 36n
*kh inactive 238, 239, 240
*khaHu- 'strike, beat' 619
*khai-lo 'healthy, unharmed' 712n
*khaKh- 'small, thin' 84
*kaph- 'have, catch' 123, 125
*kaph-el- 'head' 713n
*kaphuth- 'head' 713n
*karkhar- 'rough, hard' 451, 765

- *kath- 'cat' 513, 514
*kheKhs- 'limb (of body)' 144; cf. *KōKha
o-grade *kōkh- 85
*khet- 'mountain; heights, high place' 577
o-grade *khet- 763
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577
zero-grade *khl-men- 577; *khl-mor-o-
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State II *khen-ekh- 85n
*khen-kh- see *khen-
*Kher- 'cherry, cornel cherry' 554
zero-grade *khr-n- 555; *khrno- 554,
766
*Kher- 'raven, crow' 457, 765
o-grade *khor- 457
*khor-n- 458
zero-grade *khr- 457
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zero-grade *khrH- > *khr- 176;
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775
*khes- v 'comb' 134, 186, 192, 495n, 780;
*Khes- 43n
zero-grade *khs- 134
*khs-en- 192; *khs-n-eu- 192;
*khsn-yō- 192
*khetH- 'room' 126n
o-grade *khotH- 126n
*khet'- 'smoke' 133
o-grade *khot'- 133
*kheu- 'foresee, perceive, know' 734
o-grade *khou- 734
*khalHw- 'lock, close; key' 771
*khele-kh- 'torment, press; force' 85
*kheleu-s- see *Kheleu-
*kh-l-e(s)- 'call' 174
*khl-men- see *khet-
*khl-mor-o- see *khet-
*khl-ni- see *khet-
*khen-ekh- see *khen-
*kheuo- 'nut' 547
*kheKhs- see *kheKhs-
*khol- see *khet-
*khol-m- see *khet-
*khol-ni- see *khet-
*khom aspectual particle 145, 315, 316, 318,
319n, 321
*khor- see *kher-
*khorKh- 'weak, thin' 84
*khor-n- see *kher-
*khor-(e)lo- 'nut tree' 144, 547
*khotH- see *khetH-
*khot'- see *khet'-
*khou- see *kheuo-
*khr- see *kher- 'head'
*khrKh- 'ladpole' 96
*khrKh-l- 96
*khr-em- 'type of soup, drink' 608
*kheuH- 'raw meat' 604,
zero-grade *khuH- 604
variant *Kheuo- 51, 55
*khuH- see *kheuoH-
*khr- see *kher- 'raven'
*khrH- see *kherH-
*khr-n- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khrno- see *kher- 'cherry'
*khyw- 'horned animal' 97; cf. *Kher-
'head; horn'
*kht- see *khetH-
*kht-th- see *khetH-
*khs-en- see *khes-
*khs-n-eu- see *khes-
*khsn-yō- see *khes-
*khw- 'ferment' 88
*khwepH- 'smoke' 88
[*khwep-] 27
*Kbankh- 'stake, peg' 821
*Kbas- 'bare' 440
*Kbas-no- 440, 765
*KbatH- 'battle' 126n
*KbatKh- 'branch, pole, stake; wooden plow'
84, 596
*Khei- 'gray' 200
*khy-eH- 'dark (of color)' 200; *khyē-
'dark (of color)' 457
*Khei- 'lie v' 255, 256, 257

- *aKmen Kheie- '(a) stone lies' 257
*Khehs- 'solemnly proclaim, prescribe,
announce' 704
*Kheibh- 'stab' 205, 208
Type B *KhetH- 205, 208
*Kher- 'destruction, ruin' 163n
*Kher- 'grow; fodder' 554, 555
*Kher-n- 555
*Kher- 'heart' 86, 148
*Kher- 'heart' 33
*Kher 'heart' nominative 160
*Khet-(t') 'heart' 148, 160, 163n, 238,
701, 701n, 702, 712, 775
zero-grade *Khet-
*Khet-t'- 148, 160, 171
State II *Khet-el- 701n, 702
*Khet- dHeH- 701, 701n, 702, 710,
735, 780; *Khet(e)re/ot'- dHeH- 732;
*Khet'-dHe- > **Khet-dHe- 61
*Khor-w- 149; *Khorwā 'cow' 484n;
*Khorwos 'bull' 484n
*Kher- 'head; horn' 149, 773; cf. *khrw-
zero-grade *Khr- 'head' 149, 663
*Khr-n- 'horn' 773, 862
*Khrs-en- 'wasp, hornet' 453
*KherH- 'head' 177
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of
thoughts and brain' 712; *KhetHrs-om;
*KhetHrs-iH 247; *KhetHrs-ro- 713
zero-grade *KhetH-, *Khet- 177
*Khet-s- 81
*KhetHs-r/-n- 'head; location of thoughts
and brain' 712; *KhetHs-n- 713n
*KhetHs-or- 'horned animal' 97
*Kher-w/-n- 'horn' 404
o-grade *Khor-w- 149, 484
*Khorwā 484n; *Khorwos 484n
*Khet(e)re/ot'- dHeH- see *Kher- 'heart'
*KhetH- see *khetH- 'head; horn'
*KhetH- 'mix' 203, 208
Type B *KhetH- 203, 208
*KhetHs-r/-n- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
*KhetHrs-iH see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
*KhetHrs-ro- see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
*KhetHrs-om see *KhetH- 'head; horn'
*Kher-n- see *Kher- 'grow; fodder'
*Khet-(t') see *KhetH- 'heart'

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doucō (OLat.) 150
dūcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēs Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
famīlia 329
familias (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Fordicidia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūctus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grauis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantrictēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgēre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iuges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēctus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmus 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līnum 558n, 568
liquī 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lūx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
malus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēd Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
eris 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
fāmilia 329
fāmilis (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fēcere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidelia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filia 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīālis 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcididia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantrictēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgēre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
ious (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iūs 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēō 627n
ēs Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
fāmilia 329
fāmilis (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidelia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcididia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
formica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
forinus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genates 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grauis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

1 298
i- 301
iantrictēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-stigare 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iuges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laetus 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
limus 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
linum 558n, 568
liquī 153
fluidus 615, 615n
fluor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lūx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
malus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēō 627n
ēs Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
fāmilia 329
fāmilis (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fēcere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcididia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frāter 44, 158, 666
frātris filius 670n
frōus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuēre (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantrictēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgēre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
ious (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lāna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēō 627n
ēs Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
fāmilia 329
fāmilis (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidelia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcididia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genates 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantricēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgare 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lāna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēō 627n
ēs Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
fāmilia 329
fāmilis (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fēcere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidelīa 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
fīlmen 690n
fīlmen Diālis 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcididia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genates 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantrictēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-stigare 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iuges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeus 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
limus 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līnum 558n, 568
liquī 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lōcō 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lūx 40, 66, 779

magister equitū 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
malus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēd Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equum 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
famīlia 329
familias (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Fordicidia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grauis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantricēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgēre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iuges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lāna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doucō (OLat.) 150
dūcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēd Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equum 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
eris 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
famīlia 329
familias (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcididia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūctus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grauis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
horns 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iānitricēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgēre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lāna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēs Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
fāmilia 329
fāmilis (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidelia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcididia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssō 23, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genates 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantricēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgēre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lāna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēd Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
famīlia 329
familias (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidelīa 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīālīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Fordicidia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genates 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grauis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantrictēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-stigare 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iuges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lāna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdūmus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēō 627n
ēs Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
fāmilia 329
fāmilis (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcididia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frāter 44, 158, 666
frātris filius 670n
frōus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
Græcus 35
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iānitricēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgēre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iūs 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēd Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
eris 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
famīlia 329
familias (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcididia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 23, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

1 298
i- 301
iantricēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgēre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iūs 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēs Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
fāmilia 329
fāmilis (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīālis 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcididia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 23, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genates 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantricēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgēre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
ious (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēs Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
famīlia 329
familias (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcididia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genates 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grauis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantrictēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgēre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
ious (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iuges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēd Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
famīlia 329
familias (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Fordicidia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frīgifier 61n
frīstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuēre (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grauis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantrictēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-stigāre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
locus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iuges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
limus 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
linum 558n, 568
liquī 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lōcē 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lūx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
malus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doucō (OLat.) 150
dūcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēs Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
fāmilia 329
fāmilis (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīālis 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcididia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frāter 44, 158, 666
frātris filius 670n
frāus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genates 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grāus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantrictēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-stigare 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iuges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeus 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēd Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equum 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
famīlia 329
familias (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcididia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 23, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grauis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantrictēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgēre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
ious (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lūx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēd Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
fāmilia 329
fāmilis (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidelia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīālis 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcidia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 23, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genates 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iānitricēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgare 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
limus 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
linum 558n, 568
liquī 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lōcē 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lūx 40, 66, 779

magister equitū 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
malus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēd Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
fāmilia 329
fāmilis (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidelia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīālis 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Fordicidia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 23, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūctus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genates 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantricēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgare 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
ious (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iūs 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
limus 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
linum 558n, 568
liquī 153
fluidus 615, 615n
fluor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lūx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
malus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēd Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
fāmilia 329
fāmilis (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Fordicidia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssō 23, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frāter 44, 158, 666
frātris filius 670n
frōus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantricēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgare 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
ious (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doucō (OLat.) 150
dūcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dūi- (OLat.) 742
dūi-dēns 742
dūim (OLat.) 147
dūis (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdūmus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēō 627n
ēs Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erūs 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
fāmilia 329
fāmilis (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidelia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcididia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iānitricēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgare 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lācus 74, 155
lāna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēd Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
eris 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-is 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
famīlia 329
familias (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Fordicidia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssō 23, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūctus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grauis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
ianitricēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgēre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
ious (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
limus 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līnum 558n, 568
liquī 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lōcē 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lūx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
malus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdūmus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēō 627n
ēs Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ūō 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
fāmilia 329
fāmilis (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidelia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Fordicidia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frīgifier 61n
frīstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fūere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fūl 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genates 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

1 298
i- 301
iantrictēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ūō 610
ind-uaioe 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgare 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iuges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lācus 74, 155
lāna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēō 627n
ēs Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
fāmilia 329
fāmilis (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcididia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frāter 44, 158, 666
frātris filius 670n
frāus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantrictēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgare 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
ious (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lāna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēd Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
famīlia 329
familias (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Fordicidia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frīgifier 61n
frīstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuēre (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantrictēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgēre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēd Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
famīlia 329
familias (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Fordicidia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 23, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grauis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantricēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-si-gi-are 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
locus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iuges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
limus 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
linum 558n, 568
liquī 153
fluidus 615, 615n
fluor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lūx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
malus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Dionūs (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doucō (OLat.) 150
dūcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēd Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equum 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
fāmilia 329
fāmilis (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidelia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Fordicidia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
formica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
forinus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
horns 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantricēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgēre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēnus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmus 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līnum 558n, 568
liquī 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēnus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lūx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēō 627n
ēs Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ūō 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
fāmilia 329
fāmilis (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fēcere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidelia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīālis 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcididia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
formica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
forinus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frāter 44, 158, 666
frātris filius 670n
frōus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuēre (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grāuis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
horns 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

1 298
i- 301
iantricēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ūō 610
ind-uaioe 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgēre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
limus 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
linum 558n, 568
liquī 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lōcō 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lūx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
malus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doūcō (OLat.) 150
dōcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēd Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equam 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
famīlia 329
familias (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Fordicidia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frīgifier 61n
frīstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genates 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grauis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantrictēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgēre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iās 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

- diēs* 41, 169, 196, 693
Diēspiter 680
difficilis 683
dīngua 714
Diōus (OLat.) 196, 692
dīrus 114
**dis-* 683
dīus 211, 218, 396, 693
dīuum 237
dīuus 41, 236, 693
dīx 341n
dō 37, 44, 137, 143, 175, 656
domāre 180
doml 154, 335, 645
dominī 330
dominus 230, 330, 646, 646n
domitor 404n
domō 404n
domus 36, 44, 645
dōnum 168, 656
doucō (OLat.) 150
dūcō 150, 500
ductus 150
dui- (OLat.) 742
dui-dēns 742
duim (OLat.) 147
duls (OLat.) 743
duo 188, 742
du-plex 611n
du-plus 611n
duplex 682
duplus 682
dūrus 526

ebulūm 545
ebulus 545
ebur 63, 443
ēdinus 156
ēdō 32, 37, 44, 61, 68, 187, 355, 603
egō 32, 178, 336
ēlus 331, 332
emō 187, 657
enim 338n
ēnsis 643
ēd 627n
ēd Rōmam 248
equa 275n, 327, 463
equum 275n
equi 330
equinus 463
equit 335
equites 471
equidrum 404n
equum 237

equus 87, 88, 157, 214n, 236, 327, 330, 335, 357, 359, 463, 832, 832n
eris 297
erit 297
erō 297
erur 177, 401
est 100, 187, 214, 256
es-tis 264
ēsus 61, 355
ex-ud 610
faciō 58
faedus 769
fāgus 533
famīlia 329
familias (OLat.) 329
far 370, 770, 836
farnus 532
farris 770, 836
fato suo mori 729
faucō 704n
faullā 725n
faxō 341n
feber 190
febris 43, 133
fecere (OLat.) 264
fēcl 58, 59n, 834
fel 618, 715
fēlix 487n
fēllis 715
fēlo 487
fēmina 487n
feram 344
ferārum 404n
ferās 344
ferat 344
ferctum 553, 604
ferō 32, 38, 58, 66, 141, 152
Fērōnia 390
ferrum 615n
ferunt 264
ferus 156n, 390
fiber 23, 60, 68, 190, 354, 448
ficus 29
fidēlia 23, 60
fidō 23, 33, 60, 355
figulus 612
figūra 23, 60n
filis 371, 487n
findō 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 60, 60n, 82, 95, 360, 612
fitus 355
flāmen 690n
flāmen Dīalīs 698n

Flōra 389
flōs 159, 389
fodiō 62, 133, 369
foedus 23
fōns 578
folium 389
foliis 775
fontis 578
foras 647
forctis (OLat.) 38
forctus (OLat.) 648, 776
forda boue 488
fordeum 24, 24n, 565
Forcididia 488, 511
forēs 20n, 33, 38, 115n, 155, 187, 647
foris 647
fornica 149, 191
for-m-(dō) 191
formus 58, 51, 155, 589, 613
forndā 613
fornix 613
fornus 613
forō 612
foris 193
forte 243
fortis 243, 648
fortūna 193
forus 154
fossa 369
fōssus 62
fōssus 62, 43, 60, 77, 133, 361, 725n
frater 44, 158, 666
fratris filius 670n
fraxus 115
fraxinus 532
frīgēdō 589
frigidus 589
frīgus 589
frūgifer 61n
frūstra 115
fūcus 516, 516n, 524n
fuere (OLat.) 264
fugio 150
fuī 153, 256, 389
fūmus 177, 388
fundus 26n, 408, 816
fungus 825
fūnus 396, 649

gallus 515
geminus 113, 680
gener 664n
generis 159, 652
genō (OLat.) 151, 652

gēns 652
genēs 682
genis 652
genū (gen. of *genūs*) 81, 86, 149, 202, 688n
genus 82, 155, 159, 652, 653n, 674
gignō 66, 190
glandis 530
glāns 530
glōris 662
glōs 662, 834
glutiō 150
gnāuus 147
gnōscō 147
gnōscū 160
gnōstōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
grandō 37
grānum 81, 151, 369, 600, 836, 838
grātus 81, 177, 361
grauis 81, 151, 198, 361, 599, 685
gruis 457
grās 457
gula 150
habēō 24, 33, 60, 60n, 66, 125, 251
habēre 123
habēst 60n
haedus 370n, 501, 769
hemō (OLat.) 720
hemōnem (OLat.) 720
hiemem 237
hiems 82, 159, 185, 193, 195, 211, 207n, 236, 750n, 751n
hominis 720
hominum 233
homō 159, 396, 720
honōs 159
hordeum 24, 565
hornus 58, 155
hospes 74, 657
hospitū 657
hostem 602
hostibus 334
hostis 74, 144, 334, 657
humus 129, 720

I 298
i- 301
iantricēs 662
lānus 627
id 253
iecinoris 161, 715
iecoris 161, 715

iecur 161, 161n, 715
ignifer 61n
ignis 194, 225n, 238, 605n
(ignōscō) 203
iū 312
iūis 627n
in- 194, 222
ind-ud 610
ind-uaue 610
inhibēō 251
in-siāgēre 102
Insula 581
in-unt 301
inuocatiō 733
iocus 186, 718n
iouestōd (OLat.) 706
louis 692
louis diēs 750
iouiste 703
iouis (OLat.) 706
ipse 292
tra 188
irrigāre 587
is 253, 331
iter 41, 194
iubeō 355
iū-dex 280, 706
iūgerum 626
iūges auspiciū 625
iūglāns 547
iugula 626n
iugum 40, 154, 237, 240, 625
iungō 625
iūpter 62n, 680, 692, 698
iūptier 62n, 196, 698
iūris 608, 706
iūrō 706
iūs 608, 706
iussum 355
iāstus 706
iuenis 703

labium 370n
labor 6, 366
lac 85n, 127, 485, 485n, 833
lacrīma 715
lacrūna 526n
lactens annus 485n
lactis 85n, 127, 485, 833
lacus 583
laeuis 686
lāna 177, 495n
lapsus 6
larix 526n
lānus 152
lāud 147, 181

lauō 147, 181, 186, 190
lēcus 29, 58, 59n, 62, 66, 186, 355, 372
legō 62, 726n, 834
lendis 453
lēns 453
leō 427
lēonis 427
Leucesie (voc. of *Lūcēus*) 698
lēur 68, 135, 662
leuis 685
lex alligat 707
liber 216, 398
Liberalia 398
liberī 398
liēn 715
ligō 707
līmūs 155
lingō 95n
lingua 714
linquō 39
līmum 558n, 568
liqūl 153
liuidus 615, 615n
liuor 615
locus 101
longus 685, 759n
lāces 40
Lūcēus (voc. *Leucesie*) 698
lūcifer 61n
lucrum 644
lūcus 74, 155
lūna 591
lupa 328
lupī 246, 247, 330
lupīs 335
lupōd 330
lupum 237
lupum sequor 602
lupus 236, 246, 328, 330, 335, 358, 413
lāx 40, 66, 779

magister equitūm 471
magn-animus 307
magnus 178, 684
maior 159
malleus 619
mālum 175n, 238, 552, 552n
mdlus 238, 552
mandō 707
mannus 474
manus 687n, 707
manūs 687n
mare 156, 369, 580, 836

Vēljs (Lith.) 759n
 Vilija (Lith.) 759n
 Vīlnia (Lith.) 759n
 Visara 846
 Vistula River 535, 760, 837

Toponyms

Aballō (Gaul.) 548
 Abellā (Osc.) 369, 549
 Abkhazia 529
 Aegean Islands lxiv, 795,
 795n, 796, 798n, 799, 852n
 Aegina lxiv
 Aeolia (Aiolis) 803n
 Afghanistan lxii, 496, 529,
 529n, 563, 805n, 809, 810,
 812, 814, 815, 828, 847
 Africa lxix, 510n, 766, 845
 North Africa 514, 514n,
 537, 539, 566, 846
 Ahhiyawa (Ahhiyawa- [Hit.])
 795, 796, 797, 797n, 798n,
 850
 Ahhiya (Hit.) (URU) Ahhiya
 [Hit.] 797
 Aia (Aia) [Gk.] 802n, 803n
 airyanam vaējō (Avest.) 814
 Alaca Hüyük 428, 630, 790,
 792n
 Alalakh 628n, 631
 Alaska 768n
 Albania (Albania) [Gk.] lxiv,
 806n
 Alianos (Celt.) 546
 Alitia (Celt.) 546
 Alisontia (Celt.) 546
 Alpera 521
 Alps lxv, 845
 Alai Mountains 403, 570,
 815, 829n
 Amadunthos (Gk.) 782
 A-ma-ru-ta (Myc. Gk.) 782
 America, North 507n
 Amuq F. – Gawra 812
 Anatolia 481, 537, 615n, 630,
 638n, 759, 788, 789n, 792,
 795n, 837, 846
 Central 791
 Eastern 477, 788, 789,
 790n, 791, 793
 Northern 792
 Southeastern 792n
 Western 787, 796, 809
 Anau 476, 598, 636, 639

Volga 477, 533, 535, 544,
 548, 635, 636, 638, 639,
 764n, 765, 767, 767n, 831,
 836, 838, 839, 840, 841,
 841n, 845, 850, 860, 861,
 863
 Ankara 805n
 Appa-xīrā (Avest.) 105
 Appennine Peninsula lxv, 811,
 849
 Apulia lxv
 Arakhotia 814
 Aratta (Sum.) 786n
 Argolis (Gk.) lxiv, 803
 Argos (Argos) (Gk.) 248, 803
 Argos 802, 803
 Arinna 541n, 792
 Arkānia ōrē (Gk.) 527
 Ariape (Eriap) (Celt.-Ill.) 456,
 759, 846
 Armenia 46n, 636, 691, 790n
 Ashur 621
 Asia 503, 613, 805n
 Central lxiii, lxx, 421n,
 443, 472, 473, 475,
 475n, 476, 479, 482,
 496, 498, 504, 510, 546,
 547, 552, 556, 563, 567,
 568, 569, 570, 570n,
 598, 635, 638, 639, 641,
 810, 812n, 813n, 814,
 815, 825, 828, 828n,
 829, 829n, 831, 832,
 833, 836, 838, 839, 841,
 842, 843, 844, 845, 847,
 859, 860, 861, 863, 864,
 864n
 East(ern) 472, 473, 475,
 479, 482, 491, 496, 504,
 507, 557, 569
 Southeast 61
 South 552, 766, 848
 Southwest(ern) lxvii, 417,
 421n, 426n, 430, 438,
 439n, 442, 478, 529,
 556, 561, 596, 598, 600,
 613, 614, 629, 637, 638,
 639, 640, 641, 764, 766,
 767, 768, 771, 778,
 782n, 785n, 786, 786n,
 787, 810, 812, 812n,
 813n, 814, 814n, 815,
 829, 845, 847, 848, 849,
 849n

Warmana 846
 Yardēn (Jordan River) 812n
 URU Zalpaḫ arunaz (Black Sea)
 792n
 852, 859, 860, 861, 862,
 863, 864
 Western 479, 490, 510n,
 569, 614, 635, 847
 Asia Minor lxi, lxiv, lxvii,
 lxviii, 400n, 416, 417, 425,
 426, 426n, 427, 429, 469n,
 449, 450, 464, 465, 469n,
 476, 477, 490, 493, 522,
 497, 503, 510, 519, 522,
 524, 528, 533, 535, 537,
 542, 548, 554, 567, 569,
 614n, 615n, 630, 636, 777,
 757, 759, 760, 761, 674,
 785, 787, 790, 791, 792,
 792n, 793, 795, 795n, 796,
 797, 797n, 798, 798n, 799,
 804, 805, 806, 807, 810,
 842n, 847, 849, 852, 852n,
 859, 863n
 Assur 850
 Assawa (URU) aš-su-wa-
 (Hit.) 266
 Athēnēs (Gk.) 335
 Athens 556n
 Atlanta 439n
 Austria 636
 Avallon (Fr.) 548
 Babylon 850
 Bactenis (Bactēnis) 815
 Bactria 815, 851
 Bactriana 814
 Baduri 569
 Bāgācon (Gaul.) 533
 Baghdad 477, 616
 Balkans xcii, 416, 469, 490,
 548, 567, 568, 638, 641,
 764, 764n, 766, 767, 767n,
 768, 786n, 795, 795n, 804,
 805, 806, 842n, 847, 849,
 852n, 861, 862, 863, 864
 Balkan peninsula lxv, lxv,
 542
 Barmakcyz 476n
 Bawāra 477n
 Bavaria (Avest.) 814

Bedeni, Georgia 630, 636,
 789n
 Beidha 566
 Beirut 140
 Benin 407
 Beretuz (ORuss.) 533
 Berzovia (Thrac.) 532, 533
 Bértyvis (Lith.) 533
 Beycesultan 795
 Black Sea area 476, 535, 544,
 638, 764n, 802, 803, 812,
 812n, 813n, 838, 839,
 841n, 845
 Northern 434, 477, 503,
 510, 512, 528, 537, 548,
 568, 636, 638, 639, 764,
 767, 767n, 777n, 786n,
 811, 812n, 813n, 836,
 837, 838n, 841, 845,
 860, 863
 Boeotia 684
 Boghaz-Köy lxi, lxvii, 428,
 631
 Bredniskaja district 842
 Brescia 837
 Britain lxv, 497
 British Columbia 18
 British Isles lxv
 Brittain lxv, 846
 Bulgaria 805n, 806
 Byzantium lxvii, 414, 802n

Calabria lxv
 California 768n
 Calka (Tsalka) 476n
 Campania lxv, 549
 Campus Martius 698n
 Cappadocia 795n, 784n
 Carpathians (URU) Kar-ga-mis
 (Hit.) 310, 808
 Carpathians 527, 529, 544
 Caspian area 454, 476, 478,
 864n
 Caspian steppes 537, 812,
 815, 864n
 Çatal Hüyük 420, 425, 426,
 426n, 439n, 490, 493, 507,
 522, 566, 598, 614n, 787,
 788, 806, 843, 845
 Caucasus lxiii, lxix, 431, 440,
 447, 478, 514, 529, 533,
 536, 537, 540, 542, 544,
 545, 546, 548, 554, 638,
 646, 677, 768n, 777n, 788,
 789, 792n, 793, 811, 812,
 839, 841, 841n, 847, 862

North Caucasus 542, 570,
 630, 811, 812, 813, 814,
 815, 859
 South(ern) Caucasus 417,
 420, 788, 789n, 790,
 847
 Western Caucasus 846
 Çayönü 510
 Celjabin province 842
 China lxxi, 421n, 475, 479,
 507, 557, 636, 638, 639,
 641, 828, 289
 Chrysa 449
 Cilicia 812
 Colchidians plains 777n
 Colechidians 497, 777n, 802, 802n,
 803, 850
 Corfu 531n
 Corinth lxv
 Crete lxv, 439n, 469, 470,
 636, 850, 863
 Crimea lxvi, 815
 Cris 806
 Croatia 469
 Cronian Gulf 580
 Cyprades lxv, 863
 Cyclades lxv, 496, 850
 Dacia 532
 Dagestan 812n
 Dāsa 810
 Delphig 635
 Demirci Hüyük 477, 793
 Denmark 846
 Dereivka 477
 Didube 790n
 Ebla (Eb-la-ki, Tell Mardikh)
 lxvii, lxviii, 760, 777, 783,
 850
 Egr-i-si (Geo.) 803
 Egypt lxix, 426n, 480, 481n,
 510n, 515n, 522, 524, 556,
 560n, 569, 598, 599, 638n,
 681, 681n, 730, 773, 783,
 815, 852
 El Amarna lxvii
 Elam (Susa) 477, 629, 850
 Elar 790n
 Elissa 636
 England 417
 Ephesus 519, 796
 Epidaurus 450
 Erān (Pehl.) 818
 Erān-wēz (Pehl.) 814
 Eretria 782
 Eria (Ofr.) 645, 658
 Eriaf 456, 760, 846

Etruria lxv
 Eurasia lxv, 74, 405, 419,
 472, 489, 504, 507, 528,
 533, 539, 540, 542, 549,
 552, 554, 570, 572n, 638,
 637, 649, 764, 768, 791,
 811, 826, 835, 836, 845,
 847, 852, 863n, 864
 Eurasian steppe 844, 845
 Europe lxiv, 473, 476, 489,
 496, 497, 503, 503n, 520,
 528, 533, 535, 542, 544,
 548, 554, 566, 567, 568,
 569, 596, 598, 599, 613,
 635, 635n, 636, 764, 766,
 805n, 810, 831, 835, 836,
 844, 845, 847, 848, 861,
 863, 864, 864n
 Central lxv, lxx, 478, 545,
 548, 635, 638, 760, 764,
 765, 766, 767, 785,
 786n, 837, 844, 845,
 846, 863, 863n
 Eastern 511, 514, 536,
 539, 542, 544, 764,
 764n, 765, 766, 785,
 842, 844, 845
 Northeastern lxv
 Northern 537, 546, 764,
 849, 861
 Southeastern lxvi, 490,
 845, 849
 Southern 533, 539, 545
 Western 417, 511, 536,
 548n, 636, 641, 760,
 836, 845, 846n, 863
 Falerii lxv
 Fayum 569
 Fergana range 843
 Fergunna (OHG) 527
 France lxv, 548n, 846
 Gaul lxv, 542
 gava- (Avest.) 814
 Gawra 621
 ghl (Phoen.) 53
 G*bal (Hebr.) 53
 Georgia 431, 468, 566, 790n,
 803
 Gerasimovka 636, 638, 639
 Germany lxv, 477n, 542, 846
 Gobi desert 475
 Jordan 805n
 Great Britain 846

Vēljs (Lith.) 759n
 Vilija (Lith.) 759n
 Vīnija (Lith.) 759n
 Visara 846
 Vistula River 535, 760, 837

Toponyms

Aballō (Gaul.) 548
 Abellā (Osc.) 369, 549
 Abkhazia 529
 Aegean Islands lxiv, 795,
 795n, 796, 798n, 799, 852n
 Aegina lxiv
 Aeolia (Aiolis) 803n
 Afghanistan lxii, 496, 529,
 529n, 563, 805n, 809, 810,
 812, 814, 815, 828, 847
 Africa lxix, 510n, 766, 845
 North Africa 514, 514n,
 537, 539, 566, 846
 Ahhiyawa (Ahhiyawa- [Hit.])
 795, 796, 797, 797n, 798n,
 850
 Ahhiya (Hit.) (URU) Ahhiya
 [Hit.] 797
 Aia (Aia) [Gk.] 802n, 803n
 airyanam vaējō (Avest.) 814
 Alaca Hüyük 428, 630, 790,
 792n
 Alalakh 628n, 631
 Alaska 768n
 Albania (Albania) [Gk.] lxiv,
 806n
 Alianos (Celt.) 546
 Alitia (Celt.) 546
 Alisonia (Celt.) 546
 Alpera 521
 Alps lxv, 845
 Alai Mountains 403, 570,
 815, 829n
 Amadunthos (Gk.) 782
 A-ma-ru-ta (Myc. Gk.) 782
 America, North 507n
 Amuq F. – Gawra 812
 Anatolia 481, 537, 615n, 630,
 638n, 759, 788, 789n, 792,
 795n, 837, 846
 Central 791
 Eastern 477, 788, 789,
 790n, 791, 793
 Northern 792
 Southeastern 792n
 Western 787, 796, 809
 Anau 476, 598, 636, 639

Volga 477, 533, 535, 544,
 548, 635, 636, 638, 639,
 764n, 765, 767, 767n, 831,
 836, 838, 839, 840, 841,
 841n, 845, 850, 860, 861,
 863
 Ankara 805n
 Appa-xīrā (Avest.) 105
 Appennine Peninsula lxv, 811,
 849
 Apulia lxv
 Arakhotia 814
 Aratta (Sum.) 786n
 Argolis (Gk.) lxiv, 803
 Argos (Argos) (Gk.) 248, 803
 Argos 802, 803
 Arinna 541n, 792
 Arkānia ōrē (Gk.) 527
 Ariape (Erlaf) (Celt.-Ill.) 456,
 759, 846
 Armenia 46n, 636, 691, 790n
 Ashur 621
 Asia 503, 613, 805n
 Central lxiii, lxx, 421n,
 443, 472, 473, 475,
 475n, 476, 479, 482,
 496, 498, 504, 510, 546,
 547, 552, 556, 563, 567,
 568, 569, 570, 570n,
 598, 635, 638, 639, 641,
 810, 812n, 813n, 814,
 815, 825, 828, 828n,
 829, 829n, 831, 832,
 833, 836, 838, 839, 841,
 842, 843, 844, 845, 847,
 859, 860, 861, 863, 864,
 864n
 East(ern) 472, 473, 475,
 479, 482, 491, 496, 504,
 507, 557, 569
 Southeast 61
 South 552, 766, 848
 Southwest(ern) lxvii, 417,
 421n, 426n, 430, 438,
 439n, 442, 478, 529,
 556, 561, 596, 598, 600,
 613, 614, 629, 637, 638,
 639, 640, 641, 764, 766,
 767, 768, 771, 778,
 782n, 785n, 786, 786n,
 787, 810, 812, 812n,
 813n, 814, 814n, 815,
 829, 845, 847, 848, 849,
 849n

Warmena 846
 Yardēn (Jordan River) 812n
 URU Zalpa arunaz (Black Sea)
 792n
 852, 859, 860, 861, 862,
 863, 864
 Western 479, 490, 510n,
 569, 614, 635, 847
 Asia Minor lxi, lxiv, lxvii,
 lxviii, 400n, 416, 417, 425,
 426, 426n, 427, 429, 469n,
 449, 450, 464, 465, 469n,
 476, 477, 490, 493, 522,
 497, 503, 510, 519, 522,
 524, 528, 533, 535, 537,
 542, 548, 554, 567, 569,
 614n, 615n, 630, 636, 777,
 757, 759, 760, 761, 674,
 785, 787, 790, 791, 792,
 792n, 793, 795, 795n, 796,
 797, 797n, 798, 798n, 799,
 804, 805, 806, 807, 810,
 842n, 847, 849, 852, 852n,
 859, 863n
 Assur 850
 Assawa (URU) aš-su-wa-
 (Hit.) 266
 Athēnēs (Gk.) 335
 Athens 556n
 Atlanta 439n
 Austria 636
 Avallon (Fr.) 548
 Babylon 850
 Bactenis (Bactēnis) 815
 Bactria 815, 851
 Bactriana 814
 Baduri 569
 Bāgācon (Gaul.) 533
 Baghdad 477, 616
 Balkans xcii, 416, 469, 490,
 548, 567, 568, 638, 641,
 764, 764n, 766, 767, 767n,
 768, 786n, 795, 795n, 804,
 805, 806, 842n, 847, 849,
 852n, 861, 862, 863, 864
 Balkan peninsula lxiv, lxv,
 542
 Barmakcyz 476n
 Bawāria 477n
 Bavaria (Avest.) 814

Bedeni, Georgia 630, 636,
 789n
 Beidha 566
 Beirut 140
 Benin 407
 Beretuz (ORuss.) 533
 Berzovia (Thrac.) 532, 533
 Bérivus (Lith.) 533
 Beycesultan 795
 Black Sea area 476, 535, 544,
 638, 764n, 802, 803, 812,
 812n, 813n, 838, 839,
 841n, 845
 Northern 434, 477, 503,
 510, 512, 528, 537, 548,
 568, 636, 638, 639, 764,
 767, 767n, 777n, 786n,
 811, 812n, 813n, 836,
 837, 838n, 841, 845,
 860, 863
 Boeotia 684
 Boghaz-Köy lxi, lxvii, 428,
 631
 Bredniskaja district 842
 Brescia 837
 Britain lxv, 497
 British Columbia 18
 British Isles lxv
 Brittain lxv, 846
 Bulgaria 805n, 806
 Byzantium lxvii, 414, 802n
 Calabria lxv
 California 768n
 Calka (Tsalka) 476n
 Campania lxv, 549
 Campus Martius 698n
 Cappadocia 795n, 784n
 Carpathians (URU) Kar-ga-mis-
 (Hit.) 310, 808
 Carpathians 527, 529, 544
 Caspian area 454, 476, 478,
 864n
 Caspian steppes 537, 812,
 815, 864n
 Çatal Hüyük 420, 425, 426,
 426n, 439n, 490, 493, 507,
 522, 566, 598, 614n, 787,
 788, 806, 843, 845
 Caucasus lxiii, lxix, 431, 440,
 447, 478, 514, 529, 533,
 536, 537, 540, 542, 544,
 545, 546, 548, 554, 638,
 646, 677, 768n, 777n, 788,
 789, 792n, 793, 811, 812,
 839, 841, 841n, 847, 862

North Caucasus 542, 570,
 630, 811, 812, 813, 814,
 815, 859
 South(ern) Caucasus 417,
 420, 788, 789n, 790,
 847
 Western Caucasus 846
 Çayönü 510
 Celjabin province 842
 China lxix, 421n, 475, 479,
 507, 557, 636, 638, 639,
 641, 828, 289
 Chrysa 449
 Cilicia 812
 Colchidians plains 777n
 Colechidians 497, 777n, 802, 802n,
 803, 850
 Corfu 531n
 Corinth lxv
 Crete lxv, 439n, 469, 470,
 636, 850, 863
 Crimea lxvi, 815
 Cris 806
 Croatia 469
 Cronian Gulf 580
 Cyprades lxiv, 863
 Cyclades lxv, 496, 850
 Dacia 532
 Dagestan 812n
 Dāsa 810
 Delphig 635
 Demirci Hüyük 477, 793
 Denmark 846
 Dereivka 477
 Didube 790n
 Ebla (Eb-la-ki, Tell Mardikh)
 lxvii, lxviii, 760, 777, 783,
 850
 Egr-i-si (Geo.) 803
 Egypt lxix, 426n, 480, 481n,
 510n, 515n, 522, 524, 556,
 560n, 569, 598, 599, 638n,
 681, 681n, 730, 773, 783,
 815, 852
 El Amarna lxvii
 Elam (Susa) 477, 629, 850
 Elar 790n
 Elissa 636
 England 417
 Ephesus 519, 796
 Epidaurus 450
 Erān (Pehl.) 818
 Erān-wēz (Pehl.) 814
 Eretria 782
 Eria (Ofr.) 645, 658
 Erlaf 456, 760, 846

Etruria lxv
 Eurastia lxv, 74, 405, 419,
 472, 489, 504, 507, 528,
 533, 539, 540, 542, 549,
 552, 554, 570, 572n, 638,
 637, 649, 764, 768, 791,
 811, 826, 835, 836, 845,
 847, 852, 863n, 864
 Eurasian steppe 844, 845
 Europe lxiv, 473, 476, 489,
 496, 497, 503, 503n, 520,
 528, 533, 535, 542, 544,
 548, 554, 566, 567, 568,
 569, 596, 598, 599, 613,
 635, 635n, 636, 764, 766,
 805n, 810, 831, 835, 836,
 844, 845, 847, 848, 861,
 863, 864, 864n
 Central lxv, lxx, 478, 545,
 548, 635, 638, 760, 764,
 765, 766, 767, 785,
 786n, 837, 844, 845,
 846, 863, 863n
 Eastern 511, 514, 536,
 539, 542, 544, 764,
 764n, 765, 766, 785,
 842, 844, 845
 Northeastern lxv
 Northern 537, 546, 764,
 849, 861
 Southeastern lxvi, 490,
 845, 849
 Southern 533, 539, 545
 Western 417, 511, 536,
 548n, 636, 641, 760,
 836, 845, 846n, 863
 Falerii lxv
 Fayum 569
 Fergana range 843
 Fergunna (OHG) 527
 France lxv, 548n, 846
 Gaul lxv, 542
 gava- (Avest.) 814
 Gawra 621
 ghl (Phoen.) 53
 G*hl (Hebr.) 53
 Georgia 431, 468, 566, 790n,
 803
 Gerasimovka 636, 638, 639
 Germany lxv, 477n, 542, 846
 Gobi desert 475
 Jordan 805n
 Great Britain 846

Vēljs (Lith.) 759n
 Vilija (Lith.) 759n
 Vīnija (Lith.) 759n
 Visara 846
 Vistula River 535, 760, 837

Toponyms

Aballō (Gaul.) 548
 Abellā (Osc.) 369, 549
 Abkhazia 529
 Aegean Islands lxiv, 795,
 795n, 796, 798n, 799, 852n
 Aegina lxiv
 Aeolia (Aiolis) 803n
 Afghanistan lxii, 496, 529,
 529n, 563, 805n, 809, 810,
 812, 814, 815, 828, 847
 Africa lxix, 510n, 766, 845
 North Africa 514, 514n,
 537, 539, 566, 846
 Ahhiyawa (Ahhiyawa- [Hit.])
 795, 796, 797, 797n, 798n,
 850
 Ahhiya (Hit.) (URU) Ahhiya
 [Hit.] 797
 Aia (Aia) [Gk.] 802n, 803n
 airyanam vaējō (Avest.) 814
 Alaca Hüyük 428, 630, 790,
 792n
 Alalakh 628n, 631
 Alaska 768n
 Albania (Albania) [Gk.] lxiv,
 806n
 Alianos (Celt.) 546
 Alitia (Celt.) 546
 Alisonia (Celt.) 546
 Alpera 521
 Alps lxv, 845
 Alai Mountains 403, 570,
 815, 829n
 Amadunthos (Gk.) 782
 A-ma-ru-ta (Myc. Gk.) 782
 America, North 507n
 Amuq F. – Gawra 812
 Anatolia 481, 537, 615n, 630,
 638n, 759, 788, 789n, 792,
 795n, 837, 846
 Central 791
 Eastern 477, 788, 789,
 790n, 791, 793
 Northern 792
 Southeastern 792n
 Western 787, 796, 809
 Anau 476, 598, 636, 639

Volga 477, 533, 535, 544,
 548, 635, 636, 638, 639,
 764n, 765, 767, 767n, 831,
 836, 838, 839, 840, 841,
 841n, 845, 850, 860, 861,
 863
 Ankara 805n
 Appa-xīrā (Avest.) 105
 Appennine Peninsula lxv, 811,
 849
 Apulia lxv
 Arakhotia 814
 Aratta (Sum.) 786n
 Argolis (Gk.) lxiv, 803
 Argos (Argos) (Gk.) 248, 803
 Argos 802, 803
 Arinna 541n, 792
 Arkānia ōrē (Gk.) 527
 Ariape (Erlaf) (Celt.-Ill.) 456,
 759, 846
 Armenia 46n, 636, 691, 790n
 Ashur 621
 Asia 503, 613, 805n
 Central lxiii, lxx, 421n,
 443, 472, 473, 475,
 475n, 476, 479, 482,
 496, 498, 504, 510, 546,
 547, 552, 556, 563, 567,
 568, 569, 570, 570n,
 598, 635, 638, 639, 641,
 810, 812n, 813n, 814,
 815, 825, 828, 828n,
 829, 829n, 831, 832,
 833, 836, 838, 839, 841,
 842, 843, 844, 845, 847,
 859, 860, 861, 863, 864,
 864n
 East(ern) 472, 473, 475,
 479, 482, 491, 496, 504,
 507, 557, 569
 Southeast 61
 South 552, 766, 848
 Southwest(ern) lxvii, 417,
 421n, 426n, 430, 438,
 439n, 442, 478, 529,
 556, 561, 596, 598, 600,
 613, 614, 629, 637, 638,
 639, 640, 641, 764, 766,
 767, 768, 771, 778,
 782n, 785n, 786, 786n,
 787, 810, 812, 812n,
 813n, 814, 814n, 815,
 829, 845, 847, 848, 849,
 849n

Warmena 846
 Yardēn (Jordan River) 812n
 URU Zalpa arunaz (Black Sea)
 792n
 852, 859, 860, 861, 862,
 863, 864
 Western 479, 490, 510n,
 569, 614, 635, 847
 Asia Minor lxi, lxiv, lxvii,
 lxviii, 400n, 416, 417, 425,
 426, 426n, 427, 429, 469n,
 449, 450, 464, 465, 469n,
 476, 477, 490, 493, 522,
 497, 503, 510, 519, 522,
 524, 528, 533, 535, 537,
 542, 548, 554, 567, 569,
 614n, 615n, 630, 636, 777,
 757, 759, 760, 761, 674,
 785, 787, 790, 791, 792,
 792n, 793, 795, 795n, 796,
 797, 797n, 798, 798n, 799,
 804, 805, 806, 807, 810,
 842n, 847, 849, 852, 852n,
 859, 863n
 Assur 850
 Assawa (URU) aš-su-wa-
 (Hit.) 266
 Athēnēs (Gk.) 335
 Athens 556n
 Atlanta 439n
 Austria 636
 Avallon (Fr.) 548
 Babylon 850
 Bactenis (Bactēnis) 815
 Bactria 815, 851
 Bactriana 814
 Baduri 569
 Bāgācon (Gaul.) 533
 Baghdad 477, 616
 Balkans xcii, 416, 469, 490,
 548, 567, 568, 638, 641,
 764, 764n, 766, 767, 767n,
 768, 786n, 795, 795n, 804,
 805, 806, 842n, 847, 849,
 852n, 861, 862, 863, 864
 Balkan peninsula lxv, lxv,
 542
 Barmakcyz 476n
 Bawāria 477n
 Bavaria (Avest.) 814

Bedeni, Georgia 630, 636,
 789n
 Beidha 566
 Beirut 140
 Benin 407
 Beretuz (ORuss.) 533
 Berzovia (Thrac.) 532, 533
 Bérivus (Lith.) 533
 Beycesultan 795
 Black Sea area 476, 535, 544,
 638, 764n, 802, 803, 812,
 812n, 813n, 838, 839,
 841n, 845
 Northern 434, 477, 503,
 510, 512, 528, 537, 548,
 568, 636, 638, 639, 764,
 767, 767n, 777n, 786n,
 811, 812n, 813n, 836,
 837, 838n, 841, 845,
 860, 863
 Boeotia 684
 Boghaz-Köy lxi, lxvii, 428,
 631
 Bredinskaja district 842
 Brescia 837
 Britain lxv, 497
 British Columbia 18
 British Isles lxv
 Brittain lxv, 846
 Bulgaria 805n, 806
 Byzantium lxvii, 414, 802n
 Calabria lxv
 California 768n
 Calka (Tsalka) 476n
 Campania lxv, 549
 Campus Martius 698n
 Cappadocia 795n, 784n
 Carpathians (URU) Kar-ga-mis
 (Hit.) 310, 808
 Carpathians 527, 529, 544
 Caspian area 454, 476, 478,
 864n
 Caspian steppes 537, 812,
 815, 864n
 Çatal Hüyük 420, 425, 426,
 426n, 439n, 490, 493, 507,
 522, 566, 598, 614n, 787,
 788, 806, 843, 845
 Caucasus lxiii, lxix, 431, 440,
 447, 478, 514, 529, 533,
 536, 537, 540, 542, 544,
 545, 546, 548, 554, 638,
 646, 677, 768n, 777n, 788,
 789, 792n, 793, 811, 812,
 839, 841, 841n, 847, 862

North Caucasus 542, 570,
 630, 811, 812, 813, 814,
 815, 859
 South(ern) Caucasus 417,
 420, 788, 789n, 790,
 847
 Western Caucasus 846
 Çayönü 510
 Celjabin province 842
 China lxix, 421n, 475, 479,
 507, 557, 636, 638, 639,
 641, 828, 289
 Chrysa 449
 Cilicia 812
 Colchidians plains 777n
 Colechidians 497, 777n, 802, 802n,
 803, 850
 Corfu 531n
 Corinth lxv
 Crete lxv, 439n, 469, 470,
 636, 850, 863
 Crimea lxvi, 815
 Cris 806
 Croatia 469
 Cronian Gulf 580
 Cyprades lxix, 863
 Cyclades lxv, 496, 850
 Dacia 532
 Dagestan 812n
 Dāsa 810
 Delphig 635
 Demirci Hüyük 477, 793
 Denmark 846
 Dereivka 477
 Didube 790n
 Ebla (Eb-la) Tell Mardikh)
 lxvii, lxviii, 760, 777, 783,
 850
 Egr-i-i (Geo.) 803
 Egypt lxix, 426n, 480, 481n,
 510n, 515n, 522, 524, 556,
 560n, 569, 598, 599, 638n,
 681, 681n, 730, 773, 783,
 815, 852
 El Amarna lxvii
 Elam (Susa) 477, 629, 850
 Elar 790n
 Elissa 636
 England 417
 Ephesus 519, 796
 Epidaurus 450
 Erān (Pehl.) 818
 Erān-wēz (Pehl.) 814
 Eretria 782
 Eria (Ofr.) 645, 658
 Erlaf 456, 760, 846

Etruria lxv
 Eurastia lxv, 74, 405, 419,
 472, 489, 504, 507, 528,
 533, 539, 540, 542, 549,
 552, 554, 570, 572n, 638,
 637, 649, 764, 768, 791,
 811, 826, 835, 836, 845,
 847, 852, 863n, 864
 Eurasian steppe 844, 845
 Europe lxix, 473, 476, 489,
 496, 497, 503, 503n, 520,
 528, 533, 535, 542, 544,
 548, 554, 566, 567, 568,
 569, 596, 598, 599, 613,
 635, 635n, 636, 764, 766,
 805n, 810, 831, 835, 836,
 844, 845, 847, 848, 861,
 863, 864, 864n
 Central lxv, lxx, 478, 545,
 548, 635, 638, 760, 764,
 765, 766, 767, 785,
 786n, 837, 844, 845,
 846, 863, 863n
 Eastern 511, 514, 536,
 539, 542, 544, 764,
 764n, 765, 766, 785,
 842, 844, 845
 Northeastern lxv
 Northern 537, 546, 764,
 849, 861
 Southeastern lxvi, 490,
 845, 849
 Southern 533, 539, 545
 Western 417, 511, 536,
 548n, 636, 641, 760,
 836, 845, 846n, 863
 Falerii lxv
 Fayum 569
 Fergana range 843
 Fergunna (OHG) 527
 France lxv, 548n, 846
 Gaul lxv, 542
 gava- (Avest.) 814
 Gawra 621
 gbl (Phoen.) 53
 G'bal (Hebr.) 53
 Georgia 431, 468, 566, 790n,
 803
 Gerasimovka 636, 638, 639
 Germany lxv, 477n, 542, 846
 Gobi desert 475
 Jordan 805n
 Great Britain 846

Vēljs (Lith.) 759n
 Vilija (Lith.) 759n
 Vīlnia (Lith.) 759n
 Visara 846
 Vistula River 535, 760, 837

Toponyms

Aballō (Gaul.) 548
 Abellā (Osc.) 369, 549
 Abkhazia 529
 Aegean Islands lxiv, 795,
 795n, 796, 798n, 799, 852n
 Aegina lxiv
 Aeolia (Aiolis) 803n
 Afghanistan lxii, 496, 529,
 529n, 563, 805n, 809, 810,
 812, 814, 815, 828, 847
 Africa lxix, 510n, 766, 845
 North Africa 514, 514n,
 537, 539, 566, 846
 Ahhiyawa (Ahhiyawa- [Hit.])
 795, 796, 797, 797n, 798n,
 850
 Ahhiya (Hit.) (URU) Ahhiya
 [Hit.] 797
 Aia (Aia) [Gk.] 802n, 803n
 airyanam vaējō (Avest.) 814
 Alaca Hüyük 428, 630, 790,
 792n
 Alalakh 628n, 631
 Alaska 768n
 Albania (Albania) [Gk.] lxiv,
 806n
 Alianos (Celt.) 546
 Alitia (Celt.) 546
 Alisontia (Celt.) 546
 Alpera 521
 Alps lxv, 845
 Alai Mountains 403, 570,
 815, 829n
 Amadunthos (Gk.) 782
 A-ma-ru-ta (Myc. Gk.) 782
 America, North 507n
 Amuq F. – Gawra 812
 Anatolia 481, 537, 615n, 630,
 638n, 759, 788, 789n, 792,
 795n, 837, 846
 Central 791
 Eastern 477, 788, 789,
 790n, 791, 793
 Northern 792
 Southeastern 792n
 Western 787, 796, 809
 Anau 476, 598, 636, 639

Volga 477, 533, 535, 544,
 548, 635, 636, 638, 639,
 764n, 765, 767, 767n, 831,
 836, 838, 839, 840, 841,
 841n, 845, 850, 860, 861,
 863
 Ankara 805n
 Appa-xīrā (Avest.) 105
 Apennine Peninsula lxv, 811,
 849
 Apulia lxv
 Arakhotia 814
 Aratta (Sum.) 786n
 Argolis (Gk.) lxiv, 803
 Argos (Argos) (Gk.) 248, 803
 Argos 802, 803
 Arinna 541n, 792
 Arkānia ōrē (Gk.) 527
 Ariape (Erlaf) (Celt.-Ill.) 456,
 759, 846
 Armenia 46n, 636, 691, 790n
 Ashur 621
 Asia 503, 613, 805n
 Central lxix, lxx, 421n,
 443, 472, 473, 475,
 475n, 476, 479, 482,
 496, 498, 504, 510, 546,
 547, 552, 556, 563, 567,
 568, 569, 570, 570n,
 598, 635, 638, 639, 641,
 810, 812n, 813n, 814,
 815, 825, 828, 828n,
 829, 829n, 831, 832,
 833, 836, 838, 839, 841,
 842, 843, 844, 845, 847,
 859, 860, 861, 863, 864,
 864n
 East(ern) 472, 473, 475,
 479, 482, 491, 496, 504,
 507, 557, 569
 Southeast 61
 South 552, 766, 848
 Southwest(ern) lxvii, 417,
 421n, 426n, 430, 438,
 439n, 442, 478, 529,
 556, 561, 596, 598, 600,
 613, 614, 629, 637, 638,
 639, 640, 641, 764, 766,
 767, 768, 771, 778,
 782n, 785n, 786, 786n,
 787, 810, 812, 812n,
 813n, 814, 814n, 815,
 829, 845, 847, 848, 849,
 849n

Warmana 846
 Yardēn (Jordan River) 812n
 URU Zalpaḥ arunaz (Black Sea)
 792n
 852, 859, 860, 861, 862,
 863, 864
 Western 479, 490, 510n,
 569, 614, 635, 847
 Asia Minor lxi, lxiv, lxvii,
 lxviii, 400n, 416, 417, 425,
 426, 426n, 427, 429, 469n,
 449, 450, 464, 465, 469n,
 476, 477, 490, 493, 522,
 497, 503, 510, 519, 522,
 524, 528, 533, 535, 537,
 542, 548, 554, 567, 569,
 614n, 615n, 630, 636, 777,
 757, 759, 760, 761, 674,
 785, 787, 790, 791, 792,
 792n, 793, 795, 795n, 796,
 797, 797n, 798, 798n, 799,
 804, 805, 806, 807, 810,
 842n, 847, 849, 852, 852n,
 859, 863n
 Assur 850
 Assawa (URU) aš-su-wa-
 (Hit.) 266
 Athēnēs (Gk.) 335
 Athens 556n
 Atlanta 439n
 Austria 636
 Avallon (Fr.) 548
 Babylon 850
 Bactenis (Bactēnis) 815
 Bactria 815, 851
 Bactriana 814
 Baduri 569
 Bāgācon (Gaul.) 533
 Baghdad 477, 616
 Balkans xcii, 416, 469, 490,
 548, 567, 568, 638, 641,
 764, 764n, 766, 767, 767n,
 768, 786n, 795, 795n, 804,
 805, 806, 842n, 847, 849,
 852n, 861, 862, 863, 864
 Balkan peninsula lxv, lxv,
 542
 Barmakcyz 476n
 Bawāra 477n
 Bavaria (Avest.) 814

Bedeni, Georgia 630, 636,
 789n
 Beidha 566
 Beirut 140
 Benin 407
 Beretuz (ORuss.) 533
 Berzovia (Thrac.) 532, 533
 Bértyvis (Lith.) 533
 Beycesultan 795
 Black Sea area 476, 535, 544,
 638, 764n, 802, 803, 812,
 812n, 813n, 838, 839,
 841n, 845
 Northern 434, 477, 503,
 510, 512, 528, 537, 548,
 568, 636, 638, 639, 764,
 767, 767n, 777n, 786n,
 811, 812n, 813n, 836,
 837, 838n, 841, 845,
 860, 863
 Boeotia 684
 Boghaz-Köy lxi, lxvii, 428,
 631
 Bredniskaja district 842
 Brescia 837
 Britain lxv, 497
 British Columbia 18
 British Isles lxv
 Britunay lxv, 846
 Bulgaria 805n, 806
 Byzantium lxvii, 414, 802n

Calabria lxv
 California 768n
 Calka (Tsalka) 476n
 Campania lxv, 549
 Campus Martius 698n
 Cappadocia 795n, 784n
 Carpathians (URU) Kar-ga-mis
 (Hit.) 310, 808
 Carpathians 527, 529, 544
 Caspian area 454, 476, 478,
 864n
 Caspian steppes 537, 812,
 815, 864n
 Çatal Hüyük 420, 425, 426,
 426n, 439n, 490, 493, 507,
 522, 566, 598, 614n, 787,
 788, 806, 843, 845
 Caucasus lxix, lxix, 431, 440,
 447, 478, 514, 529, 533,
 536, 537, 540, 542, 544,
 545, 546, 548, 554, 638,
 646, 677, 768n, 777n, 788,
 789, 792n, 793, 811, 812,
 839, 841, 841n, 847, 862

North Caucasus 542, 570,
 630, 811, 812, 813, 814,
 815, 859
 South(ern) Caucasus 417,
 420, 788, 789n, 790,
 847
 Western Caucasus 846
 Çayönü 510
 Celjabin province 842
 China lxxi, 421n, 475, 479,
 507, 557, 636, 638, 639,
 641, 828, 289
 Chrysa 449
 Cilicia 812
 Colchidians plains 777n
 Colechidians 497, 777n, 802, 802n,
 803, 850
 Corfu 531n
 Corinth lxv
 Crete lxv, 439n, 469, 470,
 636, 850, 863
 Crimea lxvi, 815
 Cris 806
 Croatia 469
 Cronian Gulf 580
 Cyprades lxv, 863
 Cyclades lxv, 496, 850
 Dacia 532
 Dagestan 812n
 Dāsa 810
 Delphig 635
 Demirci Hüyük 477, 793
 Denmark 846
 Dereivka 477
 Didube 790n
 Ebla (Eb-la-ki, Tell Mardikh)
 lxvii, lxviii, 760, 777, 783,
 850
 Egr-i-si (Geo.) 803
 Egypt lxix, 426n, 480, 481n,
 510n, 515n, 522, 524, 556,
 560n, 569, 598, 599, 638n,
 681, 681n, 730, 773, 783,
 815, 852
 El Amarna lxvii
 Elam (Susa) 477, 629, 850
 Elar 790n
 Elista 636
 England 417
 Ephesus 519, 796
 Epidaurus 450
 Erān (Pehl.) 818
 Erān-wēz (Pehl.) 814
 Eretria 782
 Eria (Ofr.) 645, 658
 Erlaf 456, 760, 846
 Etruria lxv
 Eurastia lxv, 74, 405, 419,
 472, 489, 504, 507, 528,
 533, 539, 540, 542, 549,
 552, 554, 570, 572n, 638,
 637, 649, 764, 768, 791,
 811, 826, 835, 836, 845,
 847, 852, 863n, 864
 Eurasian steppe 844, 845
 Europe lxiv, 473, 476, 489,
 496, 497, 503, 503n, 520,
 528, 533, 535, 542, 544,
 548, 554, 566, 567, 568,
 569, 596, 598, 599, 613,
 635, 635n, 636, 764, 766,
 805n, 810, 831, 835, 836,
 844, 845, 847, 848, 861,
 863, 864, 864n
 Central lxv, lxx, 478, 545,
 548, 635, 638, 760, 764,
 765, 766, 767, 785,
 786n, 837, 844, 845,
 846, 863, 863n
 Eastern 511, 514, 536,
 539, 542, 544, 764,
 764n, 765, 766, 785,
 842, 844, 845
 Northeastern lxv
 Northern 537, 546, 764,
 849, 861
 Southeastern lxvi, 490,
 845, 849
 Southern 533, 539, 545
 Western 417, 511, 536,
 548n, 636, 641, 760,
 836, 845, 846n, 863
 Falerii lxv
 Fayum 569
 Fergana range 843
 Fergunna (OHG) 527
 France lxv, 548n, 846
 Gaul lxv, 542
 gava- (Avest.) 814
 Gawra 621
 ghl (Phoen.) 53
 G*hl (Hebr.) 53
 Georgia 431, 468, 566, 790n,
 803
 Gerasimovka 636, 638, 639
 Germany lxv, 477n, 542, 846
 Gobi desert 475
 Jordan 805n
 Great Britain 846